questionnaire has alumni 'beefing'

By KIM REILAND

Some Midd Alums are "beefing" about a questionnaire circulated last month by Ken Nourse, Director of Pulbic Affairs for the college.

"The primary beef," Nourse said, "is over our asking Alumni to indicate their social security numbers."

But that's not what Alan Magary, Midd '66, is beefing about. Magary wrote Nourse a snorting retort to his query, indicating he was a little bull..about a lot.. and submitted a copy to the **Campus.**

Primarily Magary said he objects to being penned "in those 1/4 by 3/4 inch boxes designed for my wife and me." (He refers to a question regarding "occupation" which asks the respondent to code his profession in a box the dimensions of which Magary reported accurately.) He also objects to being graded D.P.A. "choice" or "prime" as a potential alumni leader based on his "private clubs and civic positions." (Questions number one and three deal with those.)

The purpose of the questionnaire, it states, is "so that our new President can be supplied with ready answers to the many questions he will have about his new constituency." Magary charged, "his proper constituency is the student body," i.e. not the Alumni. Nourse said, "In actuality he has several constituencies, the students, alumni, parents and faculty."

Magary said he'd "like to be there"

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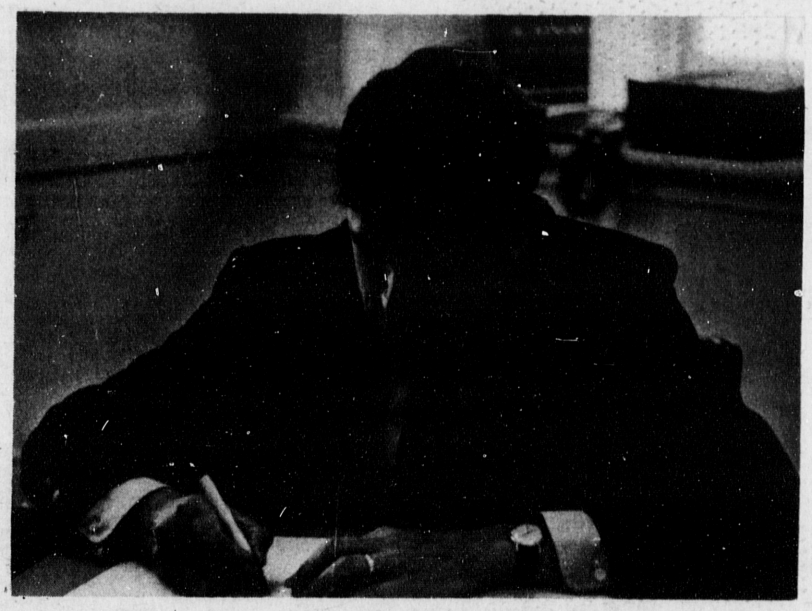

martha cooneybear

Director of Public Affairs, Ken Nourse.

the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

volume lxx, number 20, May 8, 1975
entered as second class matter in middlebury, vermont 05753

robison named next president

nicholas andros

By MICHAEL MARCH
and BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Olin Clyde Robison, Provost and Dean of the Faculty at Bowdoin College, was unanimously elected the thirteenth president of Middlebury College by the executive committee of the Board of Trustees, Saturday morning, April 26.

L. Douglas Meredith, chairman of the Board of Trustees, made the announcement at an All-College meeting, Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Robison is a foreign affairs and Soviet-American relations expert who served at Wesleyan University , the State Department, and the Peace Corps before going to Bowdoin. He was educated at Baylor University, Southwestern Theological Seminary, and Oxford, where he received his PhD in Church History.

All-College Meeting

Speaking at the All-College meeting, Mr. Meredith said "Obviously the most important action which a board of trustees undertakes is the selection of a president." Meredith said approximately 300 applicants, both "men and women," were considered, and two were invited to visit the campus before the Presidential Search Committee unanimously recommended the appointment of Dr. Robison by the Board.

"Today, he was unanimously elected the thirteenth president of Middlebury College," Meredith announced.

According to its by-laws, the entire Board of Trustees must meet to vote on a new president. A meeting cannot be called without ten days written notice. However; in order to expedite Robison's election, the Board delegated its authority to its executive committee, known as the Prudential Committee, which can meet on shorter notice.

Professor Howard Munford (American Literature) a member of the Search Committee, said the Committee had realized at the beginning of their search that it would be "impossible to find another James Armstrong." He said the Committee first had to decide whether to go outside the College to find a President. The Committee decided that the interest of the College would best be served by bringing in someone with fresh perspectives."

Munford said in the deliberations, "the name Olin Robison kept coming to us." He said some members of the Committee met with Robison for four hours at Bowdoin in March and "were very satisfied with what he had to say." The Committee members found Robison "attentive to all the academic areas of the College."

"Middlebury is in good hands and will continue to be under the leadership of Olin Robison," Munford concluded

Departing President James I. Armstrong, who will assume the Presidency of the Charles A. Dana Foundation this fall, adjourned the meeting saying, "Today we celebrate and take new resolve . . . in the service of that impossible dream that we call education."

"This meeting now stands adjourned. It is over; we have a new president."

No Blueprint

Robison praised the "great discretion and thoroughness" with which the Search Committee conducted their work, in an interview with **Campus** editors and a reporter from **WRMC-FM** on April 18.

"I don't have a blueprint for Middlebury College," Robison said, adding that he does have "some good ideas of things that go together to make up quality

council considers honor code

By HOPE ROSHETAR

The Community Council meeting of April 25 was devoted to a report from the Special Committee on the Undergraduate Honor System. The purpose of the committee, which was organized during Winter Term, was to find out if the honor code at Middlebury College is working.

After studying replies to a questionnaire that was sent to some students, the committee came to the conclusion that the Honor System is working; that the abuse of the system is not sufficient to warrant its repeal." Victor Nuovo, chairman, said that these abuses were to be expected and recommended certain changes in the system.

One major change in the Code concerned proctoring of exams by professors. Under certain conditions, a professor may obtain permission from the Judicial Council to remain in the room during an exam. For example, the professor may preach the exam if the Council believes there is reasonable suspicion that students are cheating. This would allow improved proctoring.

In the proposed new Code, a cheater is still obliged to confess himself to the Judicial Council, and anyone in the College community who witnesses a violation must report it without having to confront the offender.

Presently, the honor pledge must be written and signed by the student on each exam. The Committee recommends that professors not grade exams until the pledge is written. The pledge itself has been changed with the addition of the word "unauthorized" so that its proposed new form is: "I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this exam."

Mr. Nuovo felt that one of the major problems with the success of the Honor System was that many students don't fully understand the rules of the system. The Committee therefore recommends that all incoming students be made aware of the Code and that professors make clear before all exams "their understanding of "unauthorized' assistance."

In the discussion that followed the explanation of the report, Dean O'Brien expressed concern over one article in the amended Code which stated that "all infractions of the Honor System must be reported to the Judicial Council." Dean O'Brien found the sentence vague as to who must report infractions and also as to their obligation to do so. He thought the statement suggested a problem regarding "must verses should." After discussion, the Council amended the proposal to read "Any member of the college community (student or faculty) who is aware of an infraction is morally obliged to report it either directly to the Judicial Council or to the Council through the Dean of Students or the instructor of the course."

Eric Silverman '76 asked about the percentage of votes needed to convict in the Judicial Council. He felt that a higher percentage than was indicated in the Code should be necessary for conviction because of the adverse affect a conviction could have on the individual's future.

After discussion, the Council decided that a conviction by the Judicial Council in the case of an Honor Code violation could only be made if less than two people vote not guilty providing there are seven members present.

This proposal of Honor Code provisions, if approved by the Student Forum, will be voted on by the student body at spring registration.

forum approves honor code

The Forum approved the report of the Special Committee on the Undergraduate Honor System by a 29-0-2 vote at its most recent meeting. The Committee to study the Honor Code was created by the Community Council to investigate possible changes in the present honor system.

Three-fourths of Middlebury students must approve the new Honor Code before it becomes law. It is expected that all students will receive copies of the proposal and a vote will take place in conjunction with December registration next year.

There are no drastic changes in the honor code proposal. However, under it, professors will be permitted to proctor examinations with the advance permission of the Judicial Review Board if he demonstrates reasonable grounds for suspecting cheating.

Under the proposal, an examination will be understood to be "any quiz, pre-announced test or final examination." Instructors may also require the pledge on other graded work, such as laboratory reports or homework.

Also, a student is not required to confront a person he believes has cheated, but may report the infraction either directly to the Judicial Council or to the professor.

A professor does not have the option of dealing directly with a student he suspects of cheating, but should report him directly to the Judical Council.

The Forum also approved a proposal on off-campus living submitted by Curt Viebranz '75. It provides that "equal priority for off-campus living should be given to each and every member of the junior class." This proposal was made because currently priority is given to juniors who are already living off campus. This passed, 23-4-2.

Forum Chairman Brad Gay '76 also read a letter to President-elect Olin Robison requesting that two students "on, or designated by, the Student Forum" be able to meet with him every two weeks next year to avoid a crisis in communication. The letter was unanimously endorsed by the Forum.

...nourse

continued from p. 1

when the new President really asks, "How many of our alumni own recreational vehicles?"—a reference to question number eight which asks (punctuation supplied courtesy of A.G. Magary): "Do you own your home, a vacation home, a recreational vehicle(!), boat(!!), or airplane (!!!)?" Nourse said question eight was designed to "identify those with financial means who might be solicited for support, to lead a fundraising drive, or to assume another leadership position."

Nourse said Magary is not the only alumnus to profess displeasure with the questionaire. "I can tell you, some of the responses were a lot more obscene than that," he said. What did they say? I wouldn't use that kind of language in front of a lady," he answered.

"It became apparent last July when the position I hold was created that we didn't really know our own alumni," Nourse said. "The questionaire was an attempt to assess their (the Alumni's) interest in the college and then make use of that interest." The data will be stored in Middlebury's new computer to be used solely by and for the college.

Nourse said he hopes to isolate individuals willing to "spread the Gospel According to Middlebury" to recruit, assist in job placement for grads, help with fund raising, and "react to ideas we (the administration) have that might benefit the college."

Nourse's letter to the Alumni, which accompanied the questionaire, said, "Our search for alumni leadership will be a very human exercise aided and facilitated by technology." "People who graduated when I did (Midd '52) are extremely suspicious of computers," Nourse said, "they shake them up. Really computers can't do anything the people programming them don't tell them to do : People your age understand that, a lot of other people don't."

"I would hope that anyone who found a particular question or questions personally offensive will simply leave them blank," Nourse said. "I respect Mr. Magary's opinion and although I don't agree, he certainly has a right to espress it," he added.

So far thirty percent of the 13,000 questionaires have been returned. Nourse said he expects about a fifty or sixty percent final count. "If we got them back from say 6,000 alumni who were interested enough to at least fill them out, that would give us a fiarly sizeable pool to work from."

overcrowding debate

Despite claims to the contrary, overcrowding is definitely a problem at Middlebury College. Solutions must be found if the College is to continue to offer quality education. These conclusions were reached at a panel discussion on overcrowding held April 30.

Over 30 faculty and students attended the debate. On the panel were administrators Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the Faculty; Arnold McKinney, Assistant Dean of Students; Professors Robert Hill (English), and Vincent Malmstrom (Geography); and students Richard McKeon '77, Karen Sloan '77, and Barbara Kritchevsky '77, who moderated.

The discussion was held to see if there was overcrowding at Middlebury, and if so, what could be done about it. From the beginning, statistics showed that there was a crowding problem within several of Middlebury's departments, such as English, History, and Economics.

Much of the discussion involved students relating their frustrations at taking courses within the crowded departments. Students complained about their inability to do independent projects, to ask questions in class, and to see the professor after class.

Students suggested several solutions for dealing with overcrowding. Among them were: paring down the sports program, reinstituting distribution requirements, and increasing the comprehensive fee. The student suggestion that drew the most support was that the area of faculty endowment be greatly emphasized in future fund-raising drives.

Professor Hill stated that in order to significantly improve the crowding situation it would be necessary to hire 20 to 30 more professors. Dean O'Brien responded that such a move was not financially feasible.

The administrators emphasized Middlebury's endowment is more limited than those of schools with lower faculty/student ratios. Wesleyan, Williams, and Swarthmore all have greater endowments than we do. To compete with these schools we need more faculty.

the middlebury campus

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The Middlebury **Campus**, the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont every Thursday of the college year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College or of the editorial board. Signed articles, columns, letters, and editorials are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to the Middlebury Campus, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont.

Subscription rates: $6.00 per year second class, $8.00 per year first class.

coffin seeks broad solution to crisis

By ALLIE BLEDSOE

"It is not unrealistic to work for a global future. If we don't, we are only rearranging the deck chairs on the Titanic." In a lecture given at the Middlebury College Conference on the World Food Crisis, William Sloan Coffin addressed the "larger context" into which he believes Americans must put the world food crisis.

Describing the present food crisis as "one crisis chasing another," Reverend Coffin emphasized the type of vision that must be adopted if Americans are going to define the problem in a broader context. "Unless you're willing to think big and go aggressively to morals," he said, "nothing comes out." The pragmatic majority, said Coffin, tries to hold us back, warning that the enemy is too strong to be defeated. However, he said, "you can't leap into the future unless you're willing to take a running broad jump."

Reverend Coffin related the story of the children of Israel's arrival at the border of the Promised Land. Two different groups were sent out to survey the land they were about to enter and two different reports came back. The "majority report," as Reverend Coffin called it, emphashized the dangers involved: the cities were fortified and the people too strong. The "report" urged them to turn back. One of the carriers of the "minority report," however, was optimistic. There was nothing to fear, he said, since the enemy could be overcome.

Reverend Coffin said that Americans who worry about the crisis enveloping us are in the same situation. He believes that we have reason to be disspirited since there are giant obstacles ahead of us. But he said we must avoid fear because it "distorts the truth by underestimating our ability to deal with problems," adding that we fear the good in ourselves most "because it would demand so much of ourselves to realize it." We could be abolitionists of war but we hold back. We have the politicians' "passion for the possible."

The Reverend said that only if we define the problem in the correct terms can we begin to properly deal with it. He pointed out that the American Constitution emphasizes the equality of all men, but that Americans discriminate against many.

Reverend Coffin said that the survival unit today is "the whole human race plus its environment," and that the "oneness of all men" is essential.

Coffin considered the "new reality." "Will descendants of Thomas Jefferson make like George III," he asked, pushing law and order and watching millions starve on color T.V.? Or, he continued, will they define the problem morally and tell the experts what to do?

We are an immoral people, said Reverend Coffin, "a backward spiritual society." He stressed that we must become moral and that our new vision encompass three beliefs. These are that "all men are created one," that "everyone has the right to life, the right to eat," and that "austerity will be for our own spiritual good."

If we commit ourselves to the above beliefs we will be willing to consider global solutions to what are essentially global problems, said Coffin. He feels that we will then be willing to develop solutions that will be beneficial to the bottom 30% of the world's population rather than only to the affluent. All solutions, such as the World Bank, World Food Reserve and eventually World community offer themselves if "there is a moral and political commitment," he said.

rape conference

By LES LINDEMAN

Last Saturday belonged to tennis, bluegrass, softball and frisbee. Springtime invaded Vermont in full force. A light and carefree spirit dominated the campus—except in Munroe Hall.

There, about 100 people got together for one of the state's four rape conferences held that day. Judith McDaniel (English) was the organizer. "To affect legislation," McDaniel said, was the purpose of the conference. Hence, every word was recorded on tape and sent to the Vermont State Legislature in hopes of influencing decisions about rape which will be made as the criminal code is reviewed.

The conference consisted of short lectures, discussions, and workshops such as: feminine perspective, police procedure, counseling, and protecting yourself. The day's activities seemed to break the problem into three separate levels where it is being dealt with more efficiently.

Lawmakers

More than once it was noted that the touchy thing about rape legislation is that it is the only crime involving an act which occurs a million times a day in total innocence. Only when you apply the stipulation "against a person's will," does the act become illegal. A bill will go before the Vermont Senate next January which may be a step towards clearing up the ambiguities in the criminal code and treating rape victims more fairly.

The bill, H419, deals with two notable problems found in present legislation. First, present laws state that physical force must be used by the male before the sex act is termed rape. For instance, a man who forces a woman to have sexual relations with him by threatening to kidnap her children, is not now necessarily guilty of rape. H419 would change that.

Secondly, as it stands now, women who have been raped by someone with whom they have had previous sexual relations have difficulty getting their case into court. H419 stipulates that previous relations should have no bearing on the case whatsoever.

Shrinks

Vermont psychologist Johanna Shaw spoke about her view of handling rape cases. Her approach is one of sensitivity, sympathy, and an attempt to understand the problems a rape victim has to deal with. She began by asking the audience to divide into groups of three, each person taking the point of view of the rapist, victim, husband, boyfriend or doctor. She asked the audience to describe what feelings went through their minds as they put themselves into each role.

Next she launched into an unhappy barage of facts: a recent year in New York City saw 1,750 rapes reported. Figuring in the FBI statistics which say that only one in ten is reported, the total nears 20,000. One rape in five finds the victim severely beaten. Most often, the rapist knows the victim.

Dr. Shaw said rapists could be put into four classifications, from the psychopath to the average man with a good family and job, but with deep-seated sexual problems. Only in the latter case, Shaw said, would a woman have much chance of scaring the rapist or of talking him out of it.

Dr. Shaw then showed a videotape in which she interviewed a woman, 26 years old. The woman was finally confessing that she had been raped by a fellow restaurant worker at the age of 19, and that circumstances about the event had left her with a deep sense of guilt that bothered her for seven years. Dr. Shaw described the rape victim as a person who has a "primitive sense of shame." She feels humiliated, violated, and guilty. "I am struck," said Shaw, "by how many women feel they are responsible.

One of the worst facts about rape is that the victim cannot deal with it apart from the problems of everyday life. It is certain what whatever is going wrong at the time of the rape will become compounded. The victim in the rape was a girl away from home, at the time of the rape, for the first time, with no one to really turn to. In a strange way she actually had positive feelings for the rapist, as he was the first person in a long time who had actually shown any emotion toward her.

Average Woman

The average woman is devastated by the thought of rape, Shaw said. An experience most men don't have to know, is being in a one-on-one situation with a person you know you are defenseless Wayne Zoola, a Karate instructor for ten years, talked with the womn about things they can do to put themselves in a position where they are less vulnerable. "Wouldn't it be worth it," he began "if you could take all of the grief that is going to follow the rape and put it to use in the few seconds before it happens?"

"By just knowing what to do and

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anti-federalists

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The constitution is unusual in having been framed, and discussed, and adopted by a process of deliberation," Herbert Storing stated. The Anti-Federalists were those who originally argued against the Constitution, and their views have been echoed throughout history.

"The political life of the community continues to be a type of a dialogue;" so the arguments of those who first opposed our constitution are important today. This theme underlay what the Political Science department and the Pre-Law club billed as a "Bicentennial Lecture" presented last Friday by Dr. Herbert J. Storing, a professor at the University of Chicago.

As Professor Murray Dry (Political Science) said, introducing Dr. Storing, "Questions of our regime and our way of life" turn us to our constitution and to its founders. We are then turned to "our constitution's first critics," the Anti-Federalists.

One must see what the Anti-Federalists believed they stood for, Storing said. First, "The Anti-Federalists were for the status-quo,...they were the conservatives."

"They stood for legality against illegality." Storing noted that the Anti-Federalists felt that the constitution was proposed in an illegal way. They believed that the men of the constitutional convention exceeded their authority by making up new methods of ratification.

Next, according to Storing, "The Anti-Federalists were opposed to innovation" which they felt implied a political danger. Political systems need stability, some should seldom upset political constitutions."

They also felt the new constitution would "destroy the old federal system." Storing indicated the difficulty with this point. If they supported the federalist system, why were they callled Anti-Federalists? The word "federalism" is ambiguous, and the meaning of the names has changed.

Under the Articles of Confederation we had a federal system in the old sense. The disagreement concerned whether the central government's powers should be increased. Federal men first wanted to strengthen this authority. The Anti-Federalists then came on the scene, arguing that the general authority had been so strengthened that the original federalist system was left behind.

The basic premise of the old federalism was that "the basic political units were the states." Storing said the new Federalists agreed that the "states are the soul of the confederacy," and conceived this as the confederacy's failing.

The Anti-Federalists, then, believed that "preserving the states is the best way to preserve American liberty," that is individual liberty. The federal government was only to preserve the whole nation against foreign danger and internal conflict.

John Biccuits

Herbert Storing

The new Federalists saw the basic principles as, "The United States is fundamentally one political unit." These Federalists, Storing continued, felt the old legality did not deserve respect. They believed they were not breaching the old system, but were correcting it in view of the older principle of union.

The Problem of Size

The Anti-Federalists believed free republican government could only work in a small territory with a small, homogeneous population, Storing said.

"A small republic was necessary to secure the voluntary obedience of the people," they believed. A republic needs voluntary obedience to the laws, and the Anti-Federalists said that this would happen only if the republic was small enough for the people to view it as an extended family.

The Anti-Federalists argued that the proper responsibility between representatives and the people could only be found in a small republic. This responsibility, Storing said, would be found because the representatives and the people would be similar and the representatives would then naturally do the right things as it would be best for both them and the people.

Also, the anti-federalists felt that a proper "civic virtue" could only be properly developed in a small republic. Acting for the public good, Storing noted, could have had to be made almost inseparable from self-interest.

The Anti-Federalists also felt the need for "religious support." They saw an "indifference to religion" in the Constitution, and this worried them.

Storing stated that the Anti-Federalists, too, "saw the need for a stronger government of the American union," but

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the middlebury campus

x-ray astronomy

By NICHOLAS ANDROS

In 1962, the science of astrophysics was born. Being a very exciting field in physics, it aroused the curiosities of three Middlebury physics majors enough for them to spend most of their 1974-75 academic year working on some of its problems.

Frank Laird, '75, Kathy Kash, '75, and Alice White, '76, with the devoted help of Dr. Frank Winkler (Physics) , did some very extensive and fruitful work out of Dr. Winkler's office at MIT's Center for Space Research in Boston.

Frank, a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, is studying supernova remnants. The phenomenon of the supernova remnant is the result of a star, approximately 1 1/2 to 2 times the size of our sun or greater, which has finally run out of hydrogen and dies. When a star runs out of hydrogen, it collapses into its center with forces on the order of 100 million tons per cubic centimeter, resulting in the heating of the star to tremendously high temperatures. A violent explosion, called the supernova, then occurs.

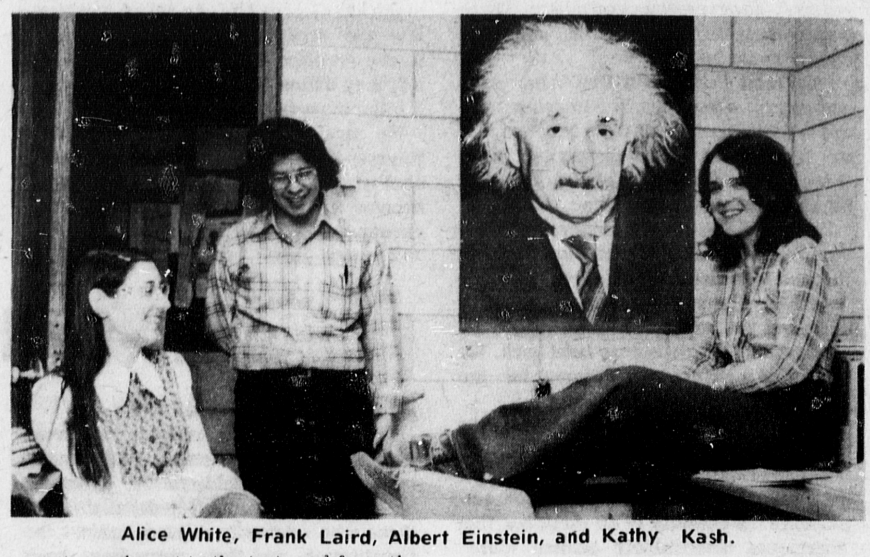
The energy released from this explosion is of a magnitude incomprehensible to the human mind, often having the brightness of a million suns.

The supernova has a duration of about ten seconds and the hot expanding gases that remain are known as the supernova remnant. The remnant itself lasts at maximum approximately 80,000 years, and it then dilutes into space.

The most famous supernova remnant is the Crab Nebula, but according to Frank, most supernova remnants do not emit visible light. They do give off radio waves, and theory says that they also emit x-rays.

Thirty-one supernova remnants are know to men. Only 8 have been confirmed as giving off x-rays. Frank took it upon himself to see if any of the other 23 did, too, and discovered that supernova remnant SN1006 does indeed give off x-rays.

Frank emphasized the fact that SN1006 is a very important supernova remnant, because its exact age is known. Also, known are its brightness and exact position in the sky, thanks to Chinese and Arab astronomers who in the year 1006 A.D. observed the supernova and recorded its behavior in detail. From knowing all these facts about SN1006, the Blast Wave Theory for supernova remnants can be put to the test, and from the research Frank has been doing with it, he is convinced that it is working.



Alice White, Frank Laird, Albert Einstein, and Kathy Kash.

Frank feels that a basic understanding of supernova remnants will lead to a better understanding of how plant- life on Earth came about. There seems to be a relationship between the heavy elements found here on earth-- Iron and heavier-- and the production of these heavy elements by the supernova upon explosion.

Next year, Frank will attend the University of Edinburgh in Scotland and work toward his Ph. D. in Physics.

Alice White has been studying the galaxy Centaurus A from x-ray data collected by the satellite 050-7. Alice has learned that Centaurus A had increased its emittance of high-energy x-rays, which is very unusual. Alice and Dr. Winkler, from measuring the rate of change of these x-rays from Centaurus A have determined that the source of the x-rays from Centaurus A is very small compared to the size of the galaxy. This small x-ray source is very unusual, because galaxies that do emit x-rays usually emit the x-rays from the entire galaxy and not a small discrete source.

Alice also discovered that the ratio of x-rays to visible light given off by Centaurus A is .25, an unusual ratio when compared to the sun's (10) -8 or the Milky Way's (10) -4. The next question will be to explain why this is so.

Dr. Winkler and Alice are hoping to have their findings on Centaurus A published in the **Astrophysical Journal Letters.**

Kathy Kash is doing her thesis on compact x-ray sources. She is trying to gather up evidence in support of the Binary Accretion Tehroy, which holds that a star in a binary star system iexyracts energy and matter from its partner.

Some directions taken to prove this theory include studying two stars which seem to orbit each other, and studying a phenomenon which seems to be the actual transfer ot matter and energy from one star to another.

Kathy's home is Columbus, Ohio, and she is going to attend M.I.T. next year to earn her Ph. D. in Physics.

On May 7, MIT is sending up a new satellite which will hopefully look at some of these sources and provide more information on time variability and position.

malmstrom's theory strengthened

College News Service- Recent evidence, discovered by a Middlebury College expedition to ancient city sites in Central America, strengthens the claim of one of its members that a trans-Pacific culture settled the area and gave rise to the highly advanced Mayan civilization.

Dr. Vincent H. Malmstrom, (Geography) who shook existing archaelogical theories on the origin of the 260-day Mesoamerican calendar last year, contends that evidence points to the migration of a culture, probably from the Indonesian area, to the western shores of Central America about 1,500 B.C. These people were not only the world's greatest sailors, but also may have had a knowledge of the compass, he said.

Malmstrom admits that his evidence is largely circumstantial, but points out that there are so many instances of similarity between the early Indonesian culture and that of Central America that "it's hard to believe we are dealing with coincidence."

The Middlebury geographer, who has vistited some 50 ancient sites on several trips to Central America, made a major discovery in southern Mexico last spring at the jungle covered ceremonial center of Izapa, which he calls the cradle of Mesoamerican civilization and birthplace of the strange 260-day calendar.

By taking sightings from the top of the main temple in Izapa and later making similar observations in several other ruined cities, Malmstrom determined the the pre-Columbian peoples of the area enlisted the aid of their deity, the sun, in locating principal ceremonial centers. He contends that this was done by orienting temple structures to conspicuous topographic features, names mountains, which marked solsticial positions of the sun, thus enabling the priests to calibrate the length of the solar year.

"This practice, like the calendar which prompted it, appears to have been one further innovation which the ancient Olmecs bequeathed to their heirs in the Mesoamerican culture realm," Malmstrom said in a paper he read recently at the annual meeting of the American Association of Geographers in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. "Because, like the sacred 260-day calendar, it seems to have had its origins on the Pacific coast of Mexico, the beginnings of the Olmecs themselves may have to be re-examined."

Malmstrom found that from the main pyramid in Izapa, a site which has been largely ignored and considered unimportant by archaeologists, calibrations of both the sacred calendar (based on a 260-day interval between vertical sun positions) and the 365-day calendar could be made, the latter by watching consecutive sunrises over Tajumulco, the highest mountain in Central America.

Since there was a lack of communication among peoples, settlements at some distance from Izapa would each have neeeded their own solsticial markers to predict celestial events with any reliability, Malmstrom reasoned. By using sight lines similar to those at Izapa, he found virtually every major ceremonial center and city of the pre-Classic and Early Classic periods lines up with a conspicuous topographic feature marking a solsticial sun position. Key sites employing this system are Teotihuacan, largest pre-Columbian City in the New World; Tikal, capital of the Old Mayan Empire, and the oldest known centers of the Olmecs, Sam Lorenzo and La Venta, which date back to 1400 and 1200 B. C. respectively.

"So in a sense you could argue that according to the sun, which was their principal deity, the Gods were telling them right where to locate their cities," Malmstrom pointed out.

Malmstrom explained this practice of aligning cities with topographic features was not peculiar to Mesoamerica, but instead suggests an influence of trans-Pacific contacts. He said one of the basic laws of the ancient Chinese pseudo-science, geomancy, was that palaces and temples should be located in terms of what the mountains indicated was the best place. In fact magnetism and the first use of the compass were developed for this purpose, he added.

According to Chinese history and science, they learned of magnetism and its use in the compass from an Indonesian people called Yu'eh, who moved into South China several thousand years ago. These peoples' cultural traits included a veneration of sacred mountains, a knowledge of iron and probably magnetism, and the most advanced

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champlain dam

By JOHN FELDENZER

Lake Champlain, lying between Vermont and New York, occupies an area of 490 square miles and is the sixth largest lake in the United States. Many biologists consider Lake Camplain one of the unique eco-systems in the United States due to its geologic formation, diversity, and productivity. Very recently, artifical regulation of the water levels has begun to threaten the lake. The construction of a dam will undoubtedly alter and perhaps destroy its unique character. Before examining the environmental consequences of water level regulation, the flood problem which prompted the consideration of dam construction should be considered.

Lake Champlain drains northward at Rouses Point, New York into the Richelieu River. This river flows north through the province of Quebec and empties into the St. Lawrence River. At the town of St. Jean, approximately twenty-nine miles north of the international border, a natural shoal regulates the flow of the Richelieu. This shoal acts as a "natural dam" and reduces the drainage capacity of the river.

During peak flow periods, due to the spring runoff, the shoal causes extensive flooding in the St. Jean area. In the past four years, flooding has reached record proportions, damaging commercial and personal property, as well as prime agricultural areas.

As a result, the United States and Canada began discussing the problem and possible solutions in 1973. They decided to refer the issue to the International Joint Commission, a group of American and Canadian representatives which deliberates on matters involving international bodies of water. Both governments have requested the IJC, in compliance with the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, "to investigate and report upon the feasibility and desirability of regulation of the Richelieu River." This is the basis of the flood problem in St. Jean, Quebec and the initial efforts to produce a desirable solution.

Since 1973, the IJC's economic, hydraulic, and enviornmental committees have made four proposals. All require lowering the natural shoal from 91.4 feet to 83.4 feet.

Two of the four propose constructing a dam at St. Jean. All proposals will lower the peak flow of the Richelieu in March and April. Also, three of the four proposals use some artificial method of regulating lake levels. This has environmentally disasterous implications.

The United States has recognized the serious ecological consequences that will

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green mountain diversions

By DAVID "BEAR" DOERNBERG

Pointing to his hand, seventy-three year old Walt Gibbs said to me "I may not have too much up here, but I love to fish."

Squintin' his eyes and scratchin' his head, old Henry Palmer was heard to say that he caught his first trout when he was less than six.

Greg Bessy skateboarded by and told me,

"Lord give me grace
To catch a fish—
So big that even I
When speakin' of it afterwards
May never have to lie."

Leaning over so as no one could hear his secret, Bunny Moore, the assistant postmaster, mentioned that "you'd be surprised what corn will catch you."

Professor Ronald Bielli pointed out that "If I catch a native it is almost a mistake."

"Many fish bites if you got good bait."—TAJ

During the winter in Middlebury Vermont, you see lots of people walking 'round with ski poles, but come spring, those ski poles change into fishin' poles, that's when those good tasting trout start a jumpin'.

There are three cardinal rules if you want to catch a trout this spring. Fish slowly. Use the proper bait, and don't get discouraged. Heed these rules, and the chances are good that you'll be spending a few breakfasts and dinners dining upon Rainbow Ragout, broiled brookie, braised brown, or captivating cutthroat. Violate these rules and you might well have better invested your time playing foos.

Old Henry Palmer of "Palmers Fix-it Shop" on Rt. 7 south, told me it doesn't take much to catch a trout. "Why, when I was just a little pup, I got me a piece of waxed harness thread, and a straight pin bent up like a hook, a worm, and went down to the creek, and cut a switch off a tag alder. That was my fishin' equipment Old Henry says he has not been fishing in over forty years on account that "there are two wardens for every fish nowadays."

Bunny Moore prefers fishing beaver ponds, and brooks up in the mountains. "It's too damned crowded down on the New Haven river, and Otter Creek, and besides, who want to catch stocked trout?" "Might as well go down to the Rutland fair and throw your line in that big tub of trout they got. That's what it's like fishin' 'round this place, you know you'll get a bite," muttered old Henry.

On the other hand, Walt Gibbs says, "If you want good eatin' trout go up to Ripton—tastes good in the frying pan."

There are three main bodies of water in the Middlebury area. The New Haven River, Otter Creek, and the East Middlebury River, all of which have moderately heavy fishing pressure. Bunny Moore thinks the East Middlebury River has been "fished to death." Yet there are men like Walt Gibbs who was born and brought up hunting and fishing, and who can sling a fishing line around like a Canuck Cook slings hash in a lumber camp. Walt catches fish that no one else can, even in those rivers that are said to be dry.

Over the years Walt has discovered a few of mother nature's secrets concerning the woods. "Always wash your hands before you tie a fly. I remember fishin' with a dairy farmer friend, always caught more fish than me 'cause he had the natural smell to him." When fishin' with worms Walt uses a dark rod so that the trout can't see the sun reflecting off it. When I told Walt that Old Henry said there was "nary a good place to fish anymore" he told me "that old fellow's got more shit than a goose."

Professor Bielli is a strict fly fisherman who "has no fun with worms." He admits that any trout in a pond is harder to catch than one in a stream because there is more good in ponds, so that the fish won't be easily tricked by artificial bait. Speaking about bait, Mr. Bielli hinted that anyone fishing with minnows could stand behind a guy fishing with worms, and out-fish him. "If you are really hard-up for good bait, try a red piece of flannel, that used to work pretty well in the old days."

When talking about the loads of fish he has caught in his life, Walt Gibbs said, "I take my share because I work at it, like anything else, you've got to practice to get good." Professor Bielli is at the point now where he doesn't keep everything he catches, "I throw 'em all back, why hell, might as well give someone else a chance. A stream is like a field; it can only produce so much."

Speaking of fields, Horace Beck says he was out duck hunting in the fields one afternoon, and what did he see but a big trout swimming around in a plowed furrow. "Take 'em any way you can, I picked him up, stuck 'em in my pocker and ate it for dinner that night."

"And his trouser pockets were so full of trout, that a button popped off his fly."—**Bert and I.**

"Here's a little tip that I'd like to relate: with my pole, and my line, I'm a going' fishin', yes I'm goin' fishin' and my baby's goin' fishin', too."

the history of whaling

By MELISSA BARRETT

Speaking on the "geographical history of whaling" last Thursday, Dr. David A. Henderson of Northridge College at California State University discussed the what, how, when, and where of whale killing and possible solutions to "over-harvesting."

There were, for the most part, two orders of whales fished: **Cetacea** and **Balanidae**. Of the former, man whaled the sperm whale; of the latter, he whaled mostly right whales, and some boathead, gray, and humpback whales. These whales are slow swimmers and were thus easier for the small, sailing whaleboats to chase. From the time that steam boats were invented to the present day, faster baleines have been fished. These include the blue whales, fin whales, and lately, the minke whales. But the sperm whale was the most pursued.

Originally, whales were hunted for food and fuel. Families ate the meat of one whale for months, and they stripped and boiled down the outer layer of the whale, the blubber, for oil. When the sperm whale was first fished around 1700 off Nantucket, whalers discovered that the blubber made an excellent wax for candles (which, Dr. Henderson mentioned, can still be bought in New England for a very high price).

Whalebone was taken from the baleine whales. One of its first uses was as a support in boats. Before the invention of spring steel, whalebone was used in girdles, hats . . . virtually anything that needed supports of that nature. Now, whalebone, or baleen is only used for curios, by non-conservation minded people such as the Japanese. In our century whales have been harvested to be ground up in animal feed, and their blubber has been used for lubricants and for oils in cosmetics and paints.

Methods of catching whales have changed from being extremely simple and inefficient to extremely sophisticated and successful. The first whaling was done 4000 years ago off the coast of Alaska. The aboriginees (eskimos) rowed in seal-skin boats to the whale grounds, tied logs to the whale's tail, waited until he was tired out, killed him with a lance, and dragged him back to shore. A little later, off Southern Alaska, the eskimos used poisoned harpoons which they sent flying into the whales. Then they would row back to shore and wait for the dead whales to drift in. Needless to say, they only got a return of about one whale out of ten, if that many.

In Northern Europe, whaling began at the same time or a little earlier than in Alaska. The whalers, mostly Basques, English and Dutch, hunted right whales, using six to eight man wooden sailboats. They harpooned the whales, let them drag the boat around until they tired and then lanced them. This method of whaling was continued until the use of barks (three-masted ships) caught on in the sixteenth century. Barks greatly expanded the territory coverable in whale hunting. Now whalers could sail away from shore up almost to the Arctic Sea in search of the whale.

The Dutch were among the first to establish whaling factories on islands far from the continent. This made whaling much more efficient because the whales could be deposited and processed almost where the whales were, instead of having to be brought all the way back to the continent. Another idea which revolutionized whaling came from Francoise Sobite in 1600. He invented a method by which blubber could be cooked down on board and oil stored in kegs in the hold, thus letting the ship stay out at sea much longer than before.

The English, dominating the whaling business by 1700, brought their skills to Nantucket, where the right, and then sperm whales began to be harvested. The supply of right whales was almost exhausted in the Northern Atlantic, but soon they were discovered again in the South.

Finally, whalers sailed around Cape Horn and started whaling in the Pacific, which Dr. Henderson termed "the greatest whaling ground of all." They stationed themselves at Hawaii from where they hunted gray whales, among others. In 1848 the Arctic Ocean was opened up to whaling when the bomb-lance was discovered. With this tool, the whalers could shoot whales through the ice and then pick them up. They needed the new tool because the old method of having the whale drag the boat through the water would not work in the ice.

In the late nineteenth century, the need for whale products, and thus for whaling, declined. However, with the development in the twentieth century of harpoons that not only hooked into whales, but killed them, of factory ships, and of new industrial uses for the oil, the whaling business picked up again. In fact, more whales were being caught than ever. From 1961-1971 about 500,000 whales were taken, compared to about 42,000 in the nineteenth century. One of the problems today is the lack of tight controls on whaling. The International Whaling Commission only controls fourteen nations. Also, until recently, the Commission had set the quotas for whaling in blue whale-units, so that the species of whales were not being protected - just the tonnage.

People are becoming aware of the problem of "over-harvesting of whales, but more awareness and more controls are needed before the whale will really be safe.

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TIME TO HEAD FOR THE HILLS!

the middlebury campus

editorial

onward

As this academic year ends, so does an age of Middlebury's history. Next year, Dr. Olin Robison will lead the College and policy changes are certain. At this time, thoughts about the future are more in order than complaints about this year's difficulties.

There should be nothing to fear. Dr. Armstrong said when introducing the new president, "Today we celebrate and take new resolve." Under Dr. Armstrong's able leadership the College has come to an edge. Decisions made in the near future will either forward Middlebury to be a truly great school or let it drift backward and succumb to its current problems of overcorwding and shaky educational policy. With a little care, Middlebury should keep advancing.

One area in which students can help, which will be especially important with a new president, is communication. With breaks in communications, all segment of the College will be unsatisfied and the College will not advance. Students must be honestly and willingly informed of proposed changes in policy and the reasons which undelie them. The administration must accept and consider student views.

The administration cannot be responsible for seeking student opinion and keeping all students informed. Students must take the initiative. They must try to keep informed, and then express their opinions and suggestions on College policy. Students can most effectively make recommendations through student government representation.

The Student Forum is designed to influence policy and receive administrative attention. Input in Forum proceedings from the students at large will add ideas to discussion and help to keep Forum representatives responsible to the concerns of their constituents, and keep them from furthering personal interests and speaking only on issues which directly concern them.

The Forum has been attacked for accomplishing little this year. However, we hesitate to place blame solely on the Forum. If more students actively and responsibly expressed their views, discussion and thus action would increase.

It is impossible to judge what the new president will do, but we assume his best intentions. Student awareness and effective representation will help to ease the transition. Dr. Robison's views are not yet likely to be firmly established. On his arrival, it is vital that all College groups—students, faculty, and current administration—*let their views about the best course for Middlebury be known.*

b k

epidemic

The quantity and quality of sports coverage has gone steadily downhill over the last three years. There is no sports section in this final issue of the *Campus* because the situation is very serious. I apologize to the players, coaches, fans, and all sports writers who wrote for the *Campus* earlier this year, but it is time that we stop being content with mediocrity. If you believe that apathy hasn't reached epidemic proportions, then do something about it. See Jay Heinrichs about sports editing, or sign up at the Activities fair next fall to write sports.

e.m.

letters to the editor

Spoof of a Dedicated Student

To the Editor:

Jay Heinrichs' commentary of April 24, 1975 concerning spring tanktops and Curt Viebranz was certainly an outstanding spoof! A spoof which conveys a just criticism can be useful. If can serve as a reminder to the student politician that he must be aware of and represent the opinions of his fellow student. The article was spoofiness alone; a just criticism it was not.

I don't believe that Curt deserved Jay's sick combination of spoof and criticism of as singular an event as Curt's actions at the time of the Olin Robison appointment. Jay might have remembered that he was commenting on a dedicated, twice re-elected Student Forum member. This, in itself, might indicate that Curt has a serious regard for the students' interests, which Jay seems to deny.

When Jay listed Curt's achievements, into his "God knows what else" category should have gone Curt's three years of valuable work on the successful Library Committee of the Community Council and his staunch defense of the frats against an Administration attempt to phase them out. Hopefully, activities such as these might also be weighed before far-reaching generalities are made about a fellow student or anyone else.

Hopefully, Curt-a "manager" who strides over to Old Chapel as we watch with meaty apathy from Proctor Terrace—wasn't intimidated by the article...hopefully, someone might intimidate Jay just a bit before a similar commentary again evolves!

Doug Mason

Bobbing Brests

To the Editor:

Indignently I sit here attempting to form a reply to your (Jay Heinrichs;) crass comment on nodding brests. Getting just about as far as bobbing balls, I was gently reminded that guys still wear jocks in the spring. My only comment to you, Mr. Heinrichs, is maybe you should try wearing one around your mouth.

Elizabeth Dell'Valle

Jay's reply:

I'm udderly sorry. Was only trying to keep you abreast of things.

An Apology

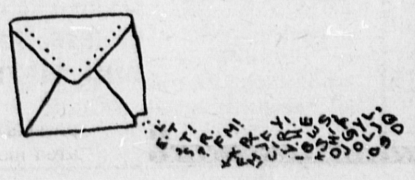
To the Editor:

I feel Curt Viebranz deserves an apology for the inexcusable column by Jay Heinrichs that appeared in the April 24 issue of the **Campus**. I feel it was too vicious for a personal attack on another student. I don't know Curt. Even if he is any of the things Jay says, I still feel it was wrong. (No, Jay, I'm not pushing apathy.)

I was present to photograph Dr. Robison also, and in no way did Curt appear "furious." He did not "order," but calmly asked us to leave. Several of the journalists then commenced to argue with Curt which I feel put Dr. Robison in an embarassing and uncomfortable situation. He very kindly agreed to squeeze in an interview with the editors between his meetings.

It was not up to Dr. Robison, but the Presidential Search Committee to decide who was to stay or leave. I admit there were several reports earlier to the effect that we could stay. I suggest next time, or in a simliar situation that these things be agreed upon previous to the meeting.

M. Coneybear



Slander

To the Editor:

In his article about Curt Viebranz, Jay Heinrichs exercised blatant slander and uncalled-for cynicism. Such poor editorializing says very little for the writer's maturity and intelligence; but more importantly it reflects quite poorly on the quality of our student newspaper.

Many of us who know Curt Viebranz like him and believe that his productive record here at Middlebury speaks for itself. Can't the Almighty Heinrichs spend his time trying to write about more salient issues; and can't the **Campus** keep from printing such trash?

Bruce Pinsky

Liz Defends Curt

To the Editor:

You've finally done it. Written an article I can't passively sit back and ignore. I refer to Jay Heinrich's frivolous commentary on Spring on Proctor Terrace and Apathy...and Curt Viebranz. I found the whole article a sad comment—not on Middlebury, especially, but on the Jimmy-Olsen-like reporting which has been plaguing recent issues of the **Campus**. I am no critic of journalistic style but in this case I am qualified to comment on the distorition of fact in Heinrichs' "Young Man's Fancy" as I worked with Curt as the other student representative on the Presidential Search Committee.

For this reason, there are a few things I want to clear up. Heinrichs states that Curt was glad to talk about the progress of the Search Committee cheerfully leading the **Campus** astray by telling it that it would be another month or two before a choice would be announced. I think anyone on the Committee would have given a similar response...not because we were trying to lead anyone astray but merely because we simply underestimated the speed with which the Board of Trustees would act upon the recommendation of the Search Committee.

Secondly, Mr. Heinrichs says that the **Campus** editors got permission from Dr. Robison to sit in on the meeting with the student members of the Community Council and the BSU president. He also states that Curt got furious. I too was furious because in order to obtain that "permission" Michael March and Jay Heinrichs spent the better part of the evening preceding the meeting trying to no avail to obtain permission from the local committee members.

I admit that Curt and I found ourselves in an ambiguous situation as members of the Search Committee. On the one hand, we were student representatives and felt the responsibility to speak for the student opinion and report to the students on our progress. On the other hand, we sat on the committee totally at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees and consequently were obliged to completely respect the confidentiality with which we were entrusted. Part of that confidentiality involved absolutely no communication to the press with regard to our progress and/or the names of any candidates in the Search. Curt and I hoped that by electing us to this position students trusted not only our judgment in selecting a president for the college but also in handling our relationship with the Trustees in this unprecedented position on a Trustee committee.

Because of the way Dr. Robison's student meeting was handled we decidedly have jeopardized future input into the Trustee decision-making process. The Trustees were understandably disillusioned by the unnecessary embarrassment caused to Dr. Robison when the Press refused to leave the April 18 meeting. Needless to say, Curt and I were both "furious."

I could go on. But the comments that remain would only reflect a frustration and cynicism about Middlebury that I don't often like to admit. The **Campus** last week, however, reinforced that frustration not only by criticizing a friend for whom I have much respect but also by failing consistently to see the larger issue involved. I refer here to the pettiness to which the **Campus** is prone as evidenced in Heinrichs' article combined with its total willingness to jeopardize months of work of the Search Committee by refusing to leave a meeting to which they had not been invited.

Liz Heun '75

Editor's reply:

Some clarification is necessary. First, in regard to the Search Committee's obligation to withold information about the Committee's progress from the press. A "No Comment" would have been more appropriate than the statement, backed by faulty judgment, that the choice would not be announced for another month or more.

Second, permission to allow the **Campus** to attend Robison's meeting with student leaders was specifically requested of only one member of the Committee—Liz, herself. She did not deny permission, but said that she did not have the authority to make this decision. The permission to attend the meeting was granted by T. Richardson Miner, Secretary of the Committee, in consultation with Dr. Robison.

Third, the press did not "refuse" to leave the meeting, but questioned Curt's rationale for asking them to leave; stalling until the only person who could settle the matter fairly entered the room: Olin Robison. The trustees have no reason

continued on p. 13

act your age

By JAY HEINRICHS

I don't usually like to follow up a column with another on the same subject, but enough interest in the subject of my last column has been generated to warrant the addition of a few more facts. No stridently personal attack on Curt Viebranz was intended, but even my best intentions looked different in print from what they appeared in the clamor of the **Campus** office. I apologize.

I do **not** apologize, however, for denouncing what I feel to be an all-too-frequent failure of "student representatives" to fully represent their constituents. I singled out Curt because he is the most recent example of this failure.

Liz Heun, the only other student on the Search Committee, wasn't present for the first interview the Committee had with Olin Robison. It was Curt's responsibility to assure Dr. Robison of a thorough investigation in light of student interests. Curt failed to get the Committee to look into informed student attitudes toward theman. That was a serious omission; when the **Campus** contacted the Bowdoin student paper, we got a wealth of student opinion (Robison was greatly respected, mildly liked).

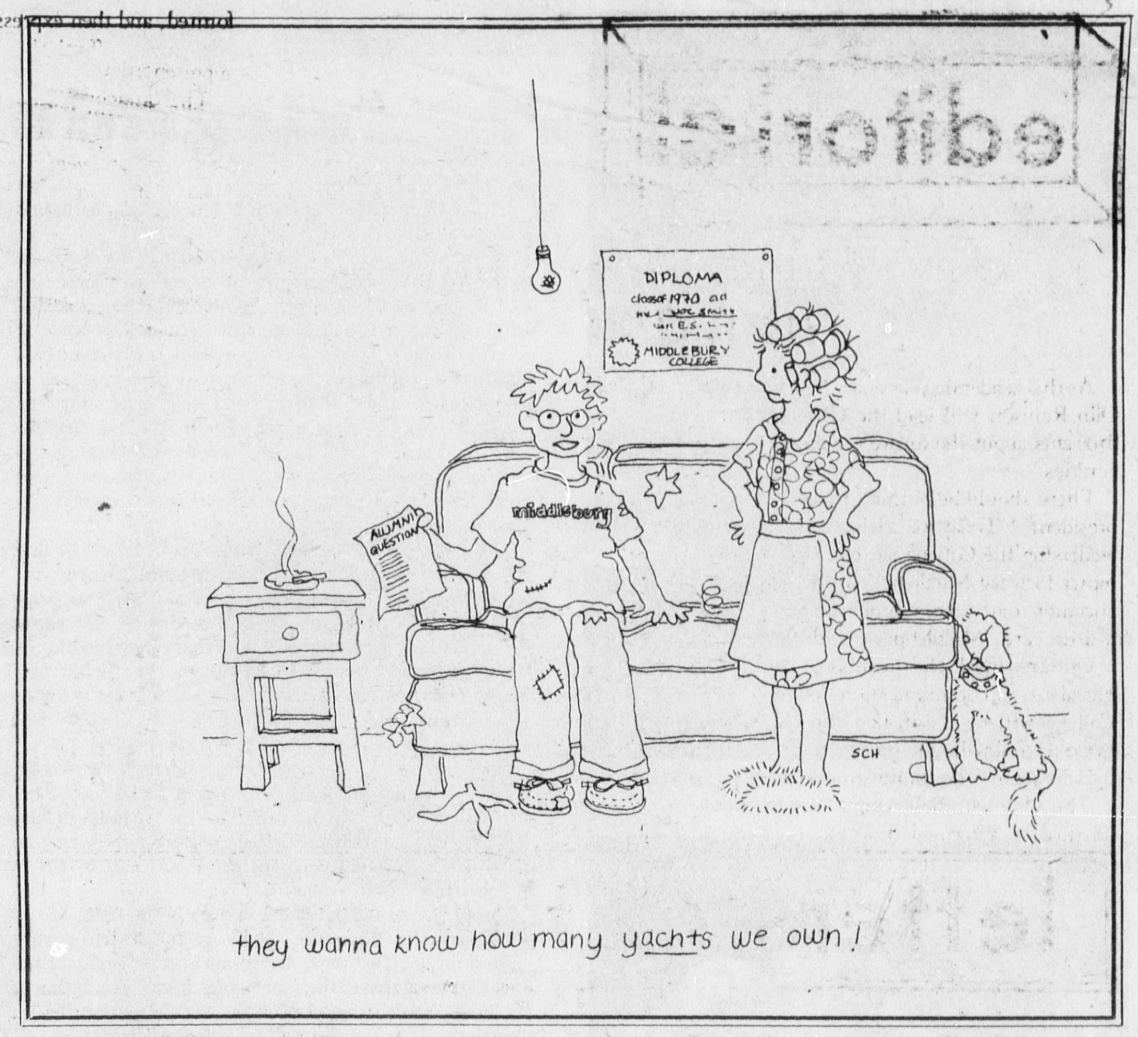
Then there was the affair with the Middlebury student news media. Let me stress the words **student** media. Our only reason for trying to meet with Robison was to inform the students. If we hadn't pushed hard to get the information, students would not have received the carefully written front page story two weeks ago.

But we certainly didn't get that story by stealing confidential information. The students on the Community Council weren't told to keep their meeting with Dr. Robison a secret. The **Campus** and **WRMC-FM** had the choice of trying to get into the meeting or getting the story second-hand.

Dr. Robison gave three reporters permission to attend the meeting. When Curt refused to allow the reporters to sit in, he refused to let the public have information that was no longer confidential. The reporters' attendance at the meeting couldn't have embarrassed Dr. Robison, or else he would never have given them permission. Whatever embarrassment he might have felt must have been caused by Curt's disagreement with Robison over the College's right to know about the man (I have not blamed Liz Heun, because she remained passive throughout most of the confrontation. She had told Michael March the night before that she personally was ambivalent about campus press attendence at the meeting).

Both Curt and Liz were extremely anxious not to do anything that might upset the trustees. They were right in doing so; but they were wrong in doing so to the point of trying to act like trustees. This is not to say that a trustee is a bad person to emulate; after all, last time they picked an excellent President with almost no student input. But students, if they **acted** like students, could assure their peers that the search procedure included the best of student interests. A trustee isn't wholly obligated to look into student opinion, nor is he obliged to keep students informed of non-confidential information. When students act with the pomposity of important administrators, they benefit no one, least of all the students.

Student representatives should remember that their first priority is their constituency, and not (despite their intrinsic importance) the adults with whom they deal.



they wanna know how many yachts we own!

commentary

learn to listen

By KIM REILAND

Some people show their most unflattering colors at open-to-the-public gripe-airing sessions. Grievance-sharing seems a popular pastime these days. Feeling cheated and mis-treated is no fun. Championing the cause of all the cheated and mis-treated of the community is. By publicly citing a few vulnerable scapegoats one can be instantly transformed from "complainer" to "campaigner": a far more laudable label.

The problem with public meetings is that the campaigners are the only ones who show up. Each seems to feel he is speaking for all, so all speak at once for each other. The result is that if anyone said anything useful, no one heard him, so it was useless for him to have said it.

These meetings can get terribly frustrating because people keep talking while you're interrupting. When people get frustrated they tend to raise their voices or leave. Hence, an ever-tightening group of determined talkers. Talking is fine, speech is free. Dialogue is better, communication is precious.

Meaningful dialogue requires thoughtful response to the thoughts of others. If those thoughts are not listened to, and heard, what ensues is a chaos of multiple meaningless monologues.

When a moderator is present the fact that no one listens is even more painfully apparent. While the recognized person has the floor everyone else is thinking about how they're going to say what they think they think, instead of listening so as to repond thoughtfully to what others think. Result: a ridiculous sequence of non-sequiturs.

Grievance-airing sessions can be a wonderfully healthy mechanism for the release of pent-up frustrations. If people learned to listen maybe these meetings would assuage more frustration than they cause.

the future

This is the last issue of the Campus for this year. Below is the look of next year's staff.

Positions are still open for production assistants, ad manager, ad design, and sports editor.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
jay heinrichs

MANAGING EDITOR
pierce hollingsworth

COPY EDITOR
jesse ishikawa

SPORTS EDITOR
?

NEWS
stan fields

FEATURES
kim reiland

SPECIAL FEATURES EDITOR
ward oliver

PRODUCTION MANAGER
kathy parlin

PRODUCTION ASSISTANTS
?

AD DESIGN
?

AD MANAGER
?

gravity stone

By EUGENE O'NEILL

Here's another tidbit going out to all you Midd trivia lovers and neurotic sophomore guides who face that irritating question day in and day out, "Yo bo, what do the rock mean?"

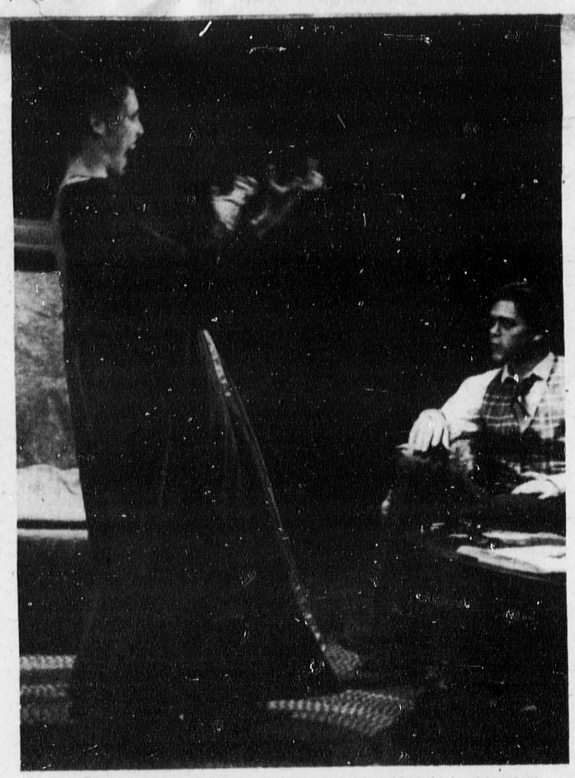
The rock of course is that gravestone-like monument that sits due east of Warner next to Old Chapel Road. It was given to the College by the Babson gentleman whose name sits engraved in the stone.

It seems way back when, Babson made quite the fortune on the stock market. He was doing quite well for himself, happy and all in his wealth you know, until his wife, Mrs. Babson, died in a plane crash. Needless to say, he took the whole thing to heart and with money in hand decided it was time to buy out mother nature.

Throughout the Northeast, Babson presented similar stones and similar endowments to various colleges in the hope that somebody at some time or other would get interested in the gravity project and come up with a magnetic coupe (coo-pay) a la Dick Tracy. To the present day, of course, nobody has managed to harness or control gravity. But each year the foundation that Babson set up, along with these eternal billboards, offers awards "for real" scientific work that deals with gravity.

Finally, the stone was set where it is on campus because that particular area used to be the site of all the College's outdoor science equipment.

By the way, if you happen to see Otis and Magee in the neighborhood of that rock please stop and explain to the philosophic twosome that contrary to their belief, the stone does not read, "granity port-o-san." The word from the deans is that if pressed for space at the end of the year, the college may just have to hollow out the rock and use it as a two room double for the parents of graduating seniors. They'd like to keep the area nice just in case.



George (Peter Wallace) and Martha (Liz Stack) verbally spar in Virgina Woolf.

dee steffan

George (Peter Wallace) taunts Martha

dee steffan

'virginia woolf'admira

By JANET STANFORD

"I love familiar stories." Everyone, including Honey, does.

Director Eve Ensler may have had a game of Allude to the Audience in mind with her powerful production of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" last weekend in Hepburn Zoo. Edward Albee's 1962 play takes place at a small New England college in a town ironically called New Carthage. The atmosphere is as dead as the cinders of Old Carthage and the characters as desperate as Dido throwing herself into the fire for love. The play is consumed in elemental passions of love and hatred so close they ultimately consummate a rebirth, out of an illusionary game into a more difficult reality.

The action occurs in the living-room of George and Martha's disorderly faculty-housing home. George is a history professor of long experience and little success. Martha is his alcoholic, discontented wife, six years older. Their relationship is an elaborate game played with vertebrae for chips, blood and guts are forfeit, and sanity and existence the stakes. Albee has written these characters with an emotional depth and dimensionality so real it is frightening to watch.

Into the midst of one of George and Martha's rounds, the unconscious catalysts enter - Nick and Honey. The couple are a young addition to the faculty of the college. He is a biologist, an ex-football player and an ambitious, conscientious type whose naive little wife is a continual embarassment.

These guests become both subject and object of the conflagration to come. Their shyness and polite restraing contrast the indiscretion and vulgarity of the hosts. Interaction of the four brings about revelation of all their most coveted secrets; the purgation finally that heralds a nascent self-knowledge.

Eve Ensler's energetic production kept the audience's attention and response for a full three hours without lapsing. While the pacing within the individual characters was often wrong, a sense of cooperation and collective intent lent the performance interest and attractiveness.

The director and actors were set a difficult acting task with Albee's complex characters, particularly George and Martha. These two middle agers are battered by a long barrage of experiences no twenty-year-old could reasonably be expected to have shared. Liz Stack as Martha fell short of the part's full potential.

As a freshman with a youthful face and girl-like figure, Ms. Stack was attempting to represent a woman well past her prime with a lust for gin and an obsession with sex, and above all a gargantuan personality one would hardly expect to find in such a small body. What was astonishing was how much of Martha Ms. Stack was able to draw out of herself. Her lowered voice, though droning too much, gave the character maturity and a sophistication . These were complimented by her chignon hairstyle and Maloo Plato's costuming.

The costumes were excellent in color, design and expressiveness of character. Ms. Stack used her clothing and her body in a confident and sexy way. The jazzy dancing scene when Martha exposes her husband's past to Nick while looking over George and Honey on the couch was especially well staged.

Peter Wallace as George was strong, perhaps too strong. Though he evoked the right feeling of age, weariness and bitterness, he did not convey the underlying, irrational passion for Martha that motivates George solely. Mr. Wallace burned with shame, anger and jealousy, but never with love.

The essential vulnerability in George was largely missing. In the denoument he achieved a paternal tenderness towards Martha which was nice but inappropriate. The intimate scenes between Mr. Wallace and Ms. Stack suffered because the characters' complete inter-dependency, the vital paradox of their love-hate relationship, was either imperfectly perceived or imperfectly communicated.

Mr. Wallace had a demanding presence and many moments a line or a sneer became his own, and he simply said it without speaking it. Ms. Stack was at her best with the charming exhuberance which suited Martha precisely as when retelling the boxing anecdote.

Cathy Baldwin and Victor Beard, in the easier roles of Honey and Nick, were always convincing. Mr. Beard was a more sympathetic presence than Albee might

Victor Beard as Nick makes a point

Golden Retriever, one of the many college bands in the Folk and Bluegrass Festival.

john bicoulis

'virgini

By CAROL McAFEE

"We must try to claw our way into compassion."
Harold Lamport

It's cool to be esoteric and unsympathetic. As if true scholars can't deign to suffer from the gut. No gut feelings. That's why play critics nowadays don't give lavish reviews. Have you read the **Times** lately or **Newsweek**? If you read them, you'll see what's in vogue. The critic gnashes perverse teeth into the backbone of a play, leaving a ravaged carcass behind him. For once, let's celebrate a play and break tradition's back instead. Let there be no bones about it: Eve Ensler's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" is going to get a lavish review.

But what's all this talk about violence? Bone-breaking? Clawing into one another's souls? Because in Edward Albee's play, "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?", we are hurtled into the cerebral world of moral combat. You may have wondered what the title means. Yes, there is a pun off the three piggies' little ditty "Who's afraid of the big, bad wolf?" But, why the pun off Virginia Woolf's name? Virginia Woolf was damned by precocity that pierced illusion. The novelist couldn't bear unnatural sight into a world shorn of rose-colored glasses, and she killed herself. So, Albee's title might suggest this problem of illusion versus reality. If illusion is stripped away, can we stand a naked reality? Albee's play answers this question.

"Virginia Woolf" is a haunting expressionistic play of three acts. The acition takes place in the house of a

...bly daring

have envisioned for the ambitious All-American who doesn't like to get involved in other peoples business. But in the context of Ms. Ensler's production, his reactions often appeared to be a return to sanity. Mr. Beard would have been a more recognizable All-American with a stiffer, more rigid posture, but the notion of his essential discomfort in Martha's living-room was conveyed with beautiful economy in the expressions of his eyes and mouth.

Cathy Baldwin excelled in the part of Honey. Her own feeling for the character rendered the audience uncritical even of the character's mousish inadequacies. She invited identification from the moment of her entrance to her genuinely touching final exit with Nick, the two joined in honesty. The terror Ms. Baldwin felt after Get the Guests was terrible for the audience. When she cried, so did I.

It was a pity that the lighting in the couch area was sometimes dim and drew attention too directly to the spoken action. The set was generally good. Although the bar stood out as obviously new, there was a certain appropriateness in having it a focal point in the room as it was in the action.

The production of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" proved very definitely that Ms. Ensler and her company were not afraid to attempt Edward Albee. Admirable in its daring. Perhaps everyone will learn something.

dee steffan

t in Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?

Richard Leavitt in "Le Misanthrope."

'le misanthrope'

The French Theater, directed by Professor Simon Barenbaum, will present Moliere's "Le Misanthrope" at the Hepburn Zoo, on May 8, 9, and 10 at 8 pm. The cast includes Thompson Davis as Alceste, Joanne Greene as Celimene Bernard Terry, and Cathy Baldwin.

The workshop has been playing various scenes of "Le Misanthrope" to high school audiences in the region for the past few months. They also participated in a language career day in Burlington, working in improvisation.

The play, written in 1666, is an exceptional treatment of society and its conventions. "Le Misanthrope" is Moliere at his satiric best, an achievement which is difficult to classify as either comedy or tragedy. Reputedly the most personal of Moliere's plays, it is outstanding both in the development of character and in its assertion of morality.

"Le Misanthrope" basically concerns itself with the man Alceste, who despises the hypocrisy of seventeenth-century Parisian courtly life. This hatred is complicated by his love for Celimene, the virtual embodiment of all that he loathes.

The action between Alceste on the one hand, and Celimene with her array of courtly suitors on the other, results in a comical satire of appearances and reality in which the hero becomes tragically entangled. The actors haveattempted to maintain a balance between the comic and tragic elements of the play, trying instead to emphasize the richness of its nuances.

Also in the cast are Richard Leavitt, Johnna Murray, Roger vanVoorhees, Michael Flynn, Richard Goodwin, and Joan Wehrli. Tickets are available at $1.25 in the office of the French Department or evenings at the door of the Zoo.

...ia woolf' emotionally devastating

married couple, George and Martha, who, through the long hours of the night, "entertain" their two guests, another couple--Nick and Honey. Exhausted and sometimes drunk both couples suffer through a chaotic Walpursignacht of purgation. Nick and Honey witness and participate in the marital warfare of George and Martha: George and Martha screaming lies and insults, shattering each others' souls, waging a sado-masochistic battle of bloody infamy. George and Martha play ugly games of hideous vengeance: Get the Host, Get the Guests, Hump the Hostess, and last and finally, Bringing-Up Baby. In this last and final game, all the games are ended, for then, George irrevocably destroys Martha's illusioned son.

But "Virginia Woolf" is more than just a play. It is a microcosm of life, and we are all involved. Albee's play is emotionally devastating. Like George and Martha, we come out of the play numbed and shell-shocked, feeling the effects of an all-nighter. Yet, we are cleansed by our mutual suffering; somehow we are purged.

When Martha closes with Albee's answer to "Who is afraid of Virginia Woolf?" with "I am, George... I am," we feel a great relief, a great peace descend. Martha has named what we've all felt. Martha and George have dared, valiantly and triumphantly, to grab nightmare reality by the collar and look it straight in the eyes. We have at last met the enemy, as Pogo says, and he is us. Now, at least, we know our demons. No more guerilla warfare no more intrigue; we can stand in naked reality.

The four member of the "Virginia Woolf" cast deserve deepest respect. With deft skill, the cast moved us from detached sympathy to a total empathy: Remember when Martha rasps her first Bette Davis line: "What a dump!", or when Martha mimes that palsied lipstick encounter? We agitated in our seats a little, thinking that this obviously slovenly woman was obviously a bit tipsy and obviously had nothing to do with us. Our icy condemnation gradually melted (in the heat of those battles, I suppose!) and who of us by the closing sequence did not mourn his own lost children of illusion?

If the consummate aim of an actor is to give both an intuitive and intellectual portrayal of his role, then Peter Wallace and Elizabeth Stack attained this crowning distinction. Martha (Elizabeth) and George (Peter) were good both together and apart. The Bringing-up Baby scene achieved an artless poignancy--in point/counterpoint style, George, with his back turned to us moans Latin funeral dirges, while Martha, wholly exposed and facing frontwards, struggles desperately to keep her illusioned son alive. In working-up to this final scene, Peter and Elizabeth had to sustain a high emotional fervor throughout the play. As George and Martha, they ranted and raved at one another with frenzied cries.

But, like animals turned inside-out in a world turned topsy-turvy, it was only a morbid pity that drove them frantic. For, through it all, they did love one another. Martha and George. George and Martha. Sad, sad, sad, but very ugly/beautiful and true. Peter and Elizabeth showed us these two levels, the hatred and the love, in a portrayal that must have taxed the limits of artistic discipline.

What about Elizabeth alone onstage? Elizabeth/-Martha's drunken soliloquy still preys on the imagination. Her hideous cries of a lucid inebriation echo still: "...what do we do, we cry, and we take our tears, and we put 'em in the ice box, in our goddam ice trays, until they're all frozen... and then ... we put them ... in our ... drinks ... CLINK! (Giggles and repeats it several times.) CLINK! ... CLINK! ..."

As with Elizabeth, it is difficult to emphasize a particular aspect of Peter's performance. One of my favorite scenes, though, was when George relates to Nick his own tragic history under the guise of fiction.

Catherine Baldwin, as Honey, truly displayed the giggling naivete of a throw-up sensitivity. Her scene about the chimes was unsettling, haunting, and mystical. Victor Beard, as Nick portrayed the subdued hypocrite throughout. Nick appeared wear and non-committal in the first scenes--was that intentional? For, by the last scenes, Nick has aroused my latent prejudice against those scientist, chromosome baby-hatchers.

How can I close this review--with the back-patting euphemism: we are indebted to you for your performances? We are indebted to Eve Ensler and Kim Rosen? Oh, yes, we are indebted, but it is mean to limit emotions in cute pity sayings. What can be said in conclusion to a play that is perpetual?

announcements

liquor

Reminder: the liquor regulations as stated in the **Handbook** are as follows:

LIQUOR REGULATIONS

a. All parties at which alcoholic beverages are served must be registered Campus Security will then be notified. The Student Activities Office may deny a request for a party or require a change of location.

b. Normally an individual may not bring a keg of beer into a College dormitory. Exceptions may be made by the Dean of Students.

c. Consumption of alcoholic beverages out-of-doors on the Middlebury campus, including fraternity property, is prohibited except for a scheduled out-door party.

d. Consumption of alcoholic beverages at athletic events in which Middlebury is participating on or off the Middlebury campus is prohibited. Consumption of alcoholic beverages at the Middlebury College Snow Bowl is prohibited at all times.

summer opera

An exciting program of Music Theatre will take place this summer at Johnson State College, Vermont, offering performance training and experience during an intensive 5 week workshop conducted by Vermont Opera Theatre, the state's popular professional opera company.

Open to students and the general public, the program is designed for singers and pianists wanting a thorough practical experience in the techniques of Music Theatre performance. Scenes from the most performed of opera repertoire, La Boheme, Madame Butterfly, Carmen, The Marriage of Figaro, The Barber of Seville and others, along with contemporary stage works of Britten, Menotti and Bernstein will be coached, rehearsed and performed by members of the workshop, in the modern performing arts facilities of the college.

The program begins on June 23 and information may be had by contacting the Summer Session office at Johnson State College, Johnson, Vermont 05656

going on leave?

If you are planning to go on Leave in the fall but will be returning to Middlebury in the spring of 1976, please pick up a Registration Catalogue at the Registrar's Office before you leave school.

When you have chosen your courses for Spring Term, ask a friend to register for you at the Spring Term registration which will take place in November and please let the Deans Office know who you have selected to act as your proxy.

We do not mail catalogues abroad so do be sure to obtain your copy while you are here.

guitar program

Philip Rhinelander, classical guitar, will play on the Thursday Series on May 8 at 4:15 P. M. in the Johnson Center Gallery at Middlebury College. The program will be essentially a lecture-recital, with a focus on some of the guitar works of Manuel Ponce, a Mexican composer of the first half of the twentieth century.

In addition, Rhinelander will play movements of a sonata for flute and guitar by Giuliani with Marcia Brown, 75, flutist, as well as solo works for guitar by Dowland, Bach, and Villa Lobos.

Philip Rhinelander teaches classical guitar at Middlebury College and the University of Vermont. He studied guitar in Spain and at the Royal Academy of Music in London.

The concert is free and open to the public.

poetry contest

One thousand dollars will be awarded as grand prize in the First Annual Poetry Competition sponsored by World of Poetry. Poems of all subjects and styles are eligible to win the grand prize or any of fifty other cash or merchandise awards.

In addition to a prize, each winning poem will be included in the prestigious World of Poetry Anthology. The contest will be judged by an independent panel of the Chaparral Poetry Society. Rules and official entry forms are available by writing to World of Poetry, 801 Portola Drive, Suite 211, San Francisco, California 94127. The contest closes June 30, 1975.

art exhibit

A special exhibition and sale of Original Oriental Art will be presented on May 21, 1975 at Christian A. Johnson Memorial Building from 11am to 6pm. Marson Ltd. of Baltimore, Maryland will exhibit works by Hiroshige, Hokusai, Kunisada, Kunichika, Kuniyoshi and many other 18th and 19th century masters, plus a collection of coutstanding etchings, woodcuts, lithographs, and drawings by distinguished contemporaries.

Our representative will be present to answer questions about the work, artists and various graphic techniques employed. You are invited to browse through this fascinating and well-described collection. The price range is wide and there is a treasure to be found for most everyone's budget.

winter course

We are trying to assess the student interest in a course entitled, Biological Communities of Tropical America, to be given during Winter Term 1976. A good part of the course will involve study in various tropical habitats - probably in Belize, Guatemala, adjacent .Mexico. There will be costs for travel, food and lodging. Anyone interested should see Professor Bruce Peterson in Emma Willard House (upstairs over Financial Aid) as soon as possible. There is no commitment at this time, but we do need an idea of the possible enrollment.

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On recommendation of the President and approved by the Board of Trustees, the credit for off campus living and eating will be $675 for Board and $525 for room beginning in the academic year 1975-76.

early music program

A program of early music for instruments and voices will be given by the Middlebury College Collegium and the St. Stephens Motet Choir on the Thursday Series, May 15 at 4:15 pm in the Johnson Center Gallery.

The Collegium, directed by Paul Skrobela, is an ensemble specializing in medieval and Renaissance instrumental music, played on recorders, viola da gamba, the portative organ, and other early instruments, by Kitty and Paul Skrobela and Marc Simpson.

The St. Stephen 's Motet Choir is a relatively new musical organization, formed to study and perform vocal works written before 1750, and is made up of Stephen and Nan White, Paul and Kitty Skrobela, Jane Duff, Susan Borg, Paul Nelson, and Richard Hill, with Kitty Skrobela directing.

att'n seniors!

Many seniors have not returned the Senior Questionnaire to the Deans Office. The information is needed for various offices and for institutional studies. Please complete yours **now** and send or bring it to the Deans office.

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classifieds

1968 HONDA CL 450. Excellent condition. 3000Mi. on rebuilt engine. Very fast, powerful and reliable machine. Preofessional magenta paint job. Highway bars. Elec. start. Bought new bike. $650 firm. Call Pedro 8-2961 or C2359.

If you have a trunk to sell, I'll buy it. Contact Box C2793.

Seniors! Do you want to sell your refrigerator? Contact Mark Cater, Batt. So. 243.

For sale: One used women's Raleigh 3-speed bicycle, $10. It sure beats walking! Jennie Box C3643.

I take care of your plants over summer with no cost. Sas Mayberger Cornwall. Call 462-2762.

Beware of UFO's. Nurejev is on campus!

Happy Birthday Oscar, Pete, and Sue!!! I wish you 5 extra inches, 999 baskets, and health-respectively. You guys are GRREAT! --Fred, Fredrick, Sarafred.

Ride to Montreal: Needed for two. Sometime on Friday May 9. Will share expenses. Call 8-7824.

The Bristol Summer Camp desperately needs to borrow three small refrigerators for the summer. Contact Tom Plumb. Box C3199.

Bud, Happy Birthday from all your buddies.

Wanted: Two outrageous wenches for serene raft ride down Otter Creek on May 10. Contact Ed (Box 3839) or Tim (Box 3495). We are an equal opportunity employer.

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thompson: uneven showing

By JOAN CARPENTER

Edward G. Thompson's aims are nothing if not ambitious. He says, "What I'm really after is mastery...A master means you have to be good at taking a shot at anything." The exhibition of his work which was on display in the Johnson Gallery last month showed that this contemporary American painter does indeed take shots at many things, from academic figure-drawing to a Rothkoesque Abstract Expressionism, but mastery also implies hitting one's mark, and at that Thompson does not always succeed.

Nevertheless, there is much that is attractive in Thompson's work. William C. Lipke, who organized this exhibition, writes in the introduction to the catalog that Thompson's art is "an attempt...to reconnect with painting's rich tradition," and, since the artist is a teacher of drawing and painting at Cornell, this is an admirable and valuable stance for him to take; the impression received is of an informed practitioner carrying on not altogether dispassionate researches into the possibilities and full history of his medium.

Thompson is not an innovator, nor does he appear to want to be one: for that an artist goes to New York, and Thompson (By his own choice? He does not tell us.) is not there. No critical judgment can be based on a painter's status or lack of it among the avant-garde; the individual art-work must be approached on its own terms, responded to, if possible, in kind, and valued on its particular merits.

Adopting that attitude, the gallery-goer, once he overcomes the slight initial confusion that results from the necessity of continually shifting aesthetic gears in the presence of such a multiplicity of styles within a single, and more crucial, **simultaneous** oeuvre, will find much to enjoy and not a little to censure in Thompson's work. To dispose first of the latter category: Thompson's abstract works are not very satisfactory—they remind me of nothing so much as a disinterred Abstract Expressionism. It is clear from the painter's statements that he knows the history of that movement and what it was about, but the artistic aims and methods of Abstract Expressionism, which were directed toward a unified image, powerfully coalesced from its constituent parts, of immediate and overwhelming impact, do not have much to do with Thompson's rational familiarity with it. More than most styles, Abstract Expressionism either works or it does not, and less than with most styles does anyone know why. Thompson's paintings don't work. Some things do not bear repetition—nobody reheats a souffle—and I think Abstract Expressionism is one of them.

By contrast, a revitalization of the representational tradition in art, painting with a subject, is overdue. Thompson's quick cloud and landscape studies are reminiscent of Constable, his practice of jotting down the place, date, and hour of their making recalls Winslow Homer. His small still-life and self-portrait studies are well-painted, spontaneous, and fluid, and they bespeak a sense of humor absent from the overblown abstract works. Of his portraits, the series of small Darcels is the most pleasing—Thompson is a fine draughtsman, and he composes delightfully within the limited confines of these miniature canvasses.

Thompson owes a large debt to Matisse, which he acknowledges, and which is best seen in **The Purple Window** and the three **Triptychs**. He has chosen to work in oil, a richer medium than the acrylic paints more popular today (he calls acrylics "Kid Colors"), and one in which he can achieve more easily his beautiful color effects, most evident in the areas of vibrant complementaries, their edges softened and smudged from soaking into the raw canvas, of **The Purple Window**.

The best work in the exhibition was **Triptych, Interior**; Matisse is revived and revived well, in Thompson's color harmonies, in his fascination with sun-filled interiors and views through windows to the spring that blooms beyond them, in the pervasive sense of calm and well-being, even in the oriental rugs that provide focal points of intense saturated tone. The varying degrees of spatial recession in the three panels set side by side promote an entertaining visual play; the three hang together well and are, in face, inseparable as a total composition. This work and the right panel from **Triptych, My Place West**, alone justify the exhibition.

I make claims to being an art historian and nothing pleases me so much as an awareness of and logical continuance of tradition. As for simultaneous practice of disparate style: that is a **tour de force** that perhaps only Picasso could pull off.

the marathon

By JON PLATE

If you need to ask, What marathon?" perhaps you might as well move on. If you feel like asking why the hell anyone would skip a day of classes, drive two hundred miles and then run twenty-six miles and three hundred and eighty-five bleeding yards, perhaps I can enlighten you, insofar as it's possible to answer it at all, even for myself.

An enthusiastic throng from Middlebury went down to Boston for the April 21st run: Mark, Bob, Dave, and Jon in one car, Frank, Dave, Pascal, and Jane in the other, plus several loyal supporters. All but one of us finished the race (from Hopkinton green to the Prudential Center in Boston - and it seems like eternity until that ugly old building peeks its head above the skyline to tell you that you're almost there) before it finished us. All four veterans finished, and Mark, with two other Boston marathons under his belt, led us all with a fine two-hour, fifty-four minute clocking. The last of us straggled in at about the four-hour mark, but when you realize that the farthest he had ever run before was ten miles, that's quite a feat.

Hopkinton. You pack into the starting mob with two thousand others, very young to very old, a colorful and excited crew waiting for the gun. At noon it comes, and the pack moves as one great body, slowly stringing out to cover the road for miles. Cheers and footsteps pounding in your ears: you remember miles and miles of roadwork, often through the snow, you make another silent vow, you challenge the demons that run you to keep on running.

At Wellesley you're halfway home, and your legs can feel it. But those Wellesley girls, man, those Wellesley girls! They keep you going. Come on, Middlebury, Yeah, Middlebury! (That's why they tell you to wear a Midd shirt). You never suspected that so many people had even heard of the place. But when you think about it, they probably would have cheered as loud if your shirt had said Podunk.

After that big lift, the tremendous crowds, it's only natural that you start sinking, you start to notice your legs more, the pain, the phantom doubts nipping at your heels. And soon the hills start creeping up; only gentle, rolling ones at first, but you know "the Heartbreak" is waiting for you. You see those who have fallen by the side, the quitters, and you tell yourself you're different, you're stronger. Soon you try not to think at all; you take another orange-slice or water from a fan, and it tastes so good that you know it helps you. Strength for another hill, another hundred yards.

Heartbreak fights you, but you beat it. Past Boston College, and the downhill starts at last - but still five miles to go. You tell yourself that you've come this far, you have to finish, you're almost there. Your mind grabs at anything, any shred of comfort: rest when it's over, a big meal tonight, the paper that's due in a week, anything. You try to talk to your legs, to plead with them, to urge them on—but they're beyond you now, on their own, and until you cross that finish line, with the cheering crowd all around you, you're never quite sure that you're going to make it.

for the connoisseur

By DAVID FAIRBROTHER

For those of us who tire of fraternity parties, Le Bal Masque proved a refreshing change. The crowds always found at fraternity parties were conspicuously absent. The beer and the super-charged Doctor Jazz were replaced by champagne, while rock music was replaced by ballroom music provided by Sound Investment. The many different costumes combined with the elegance of the Grand Salon helped to create an unique party atmosphere.

Le Bal Masque took place last Saturday in the Grand Salon of the Chateau. The French Club, in planning the dance, tried to dreate a refined setting. The Grand Salon was filled with ornate trappings and the champagne served in champagne glasses by candlelight was a far cry from the plastic cup fight at the keg. The "no costume, no dance" requirement was one of the props used to create the atmosphere. The need for a costume combined with a two dollar admission charge deterred many students from attending. The crowd was small, at one point early in the evening Sound Investment outnumbered the paying customers. The pace was slow with five or six peoplemilling around trying to pretend they weren't really there. The dancing consisted of a gentleman in white and a lady in black dancing and trying to coax others onto the floor. As the evening progressed, people slowly trickled in until there were 57 people present, all wearing some sort of costume.

There were two types of costumes. The first consisted of semi-formal dress with a simple mask. The second types were more flamboyant, as if trying to look as bizarre as possible: the invisible man and his wife, a transvestite , an exotic belly-dancer with exposed belly button, a spaced captain, Nero and his companion, the Duke of Stud, and a Salada Tea Bag complete with tag. The band even got in on the act. A trombone-playing moose complete with movable snout, a blown-out trumpet-playing little boy blue and a sax-playing greaser were some of the musicians who provided the dance with some good tunes.

crazy about sam

Sam Toperoff: **Crazy Over Horses**. Atlantic Monthly Press, 1968.

By RICK HODES

The Sam Toferoff Fan Club has met on campus every four months or so, on and off, for the past three years. This is when Jonathan Ribner and I run into each other in Proctor or the SDU's and eat dinner together. Since neither Jon nor myself have seen Sam Toperoff since we got out of high school, the conversation becomes amazingly redundant.

For those who haven't met him, Sam Toperoff is a pretty amazing fellow. Jon and I recount how he was kicked out of college (and drafted) in the 1950's for wearing red socks to ROTC. How he met his wife and married her a week later. How he set out to walk across Europe collecting material for a novel (about a man who walked across the continent with a cross on his back), only to stop after a week because of blisters. And how, after appearing on TV and realizing afterward that he had no conception of what he was saying, he concluded that Richard Nixon must do this all the time.

Crazy Over Horses is the story of Sam's off-and-on love affair with horse racing. Before he was out of high school, he travelled from Brooklyn to New Jersey every Saturday to take lessons from Nick Carter—a guy who really knew what he was doing. Carter's final piece of advice was: "You've got a lot to learn, technically you're not bad, but there's metaphysics at work in this whole thing too. And I still se you peeking at the experts' picks in this paper. If you know what you're doing, you don't need anyone to tell you you're right. If you need moral support, that means you shouldn't be playing the race in the first place."

Well. Like my sophomore roommate who drifted from one religious system to another, finding that Zen wasn't right for him but perhaps Baha'i would be, Sam seearched for The Way to bet; the scientific approach, the underdog, the long shot, the favorite, the one with the best stride, the highly recommended one.

His gurus were some of the best to be had: Nick, a worker at the DeVito Paint Factory; Gus Longshot, a bartender; Mulligan, a professional; numerous books, and even a cop who doubled as a bookie.

Sam, now a college professor, has drifted out and back into racing. He follows the horses religiously at Saratoga, Aquaduct, and even New England. He has run into wonderful people all over the place: an old Yiddish man who has bet his last cent on Wheeler Deeler and lost ("Vel, I'm ruined. Dey'll brek my head is vat dey'll do. Ho Boy. Oy Vey."); Irving and Arnold, two men who believed that some mysterious "they" controlled not only racing but the worlds; a fat, pushy New York Woman named Sophie who hung out with two Mafia characters and her dog Tootsie; and a collection of others.

ex-con stresses need for rehabilitation

By KATIE LANGE

After having spent forty years in prison, Frank Feeney has recenty becn "proving to the men and women still in jail that it is never too late." With a master's degree in criminology from Goddard College, Mr. Feeney, who spoke here April 25, has been a member of the Governor's Advisory Board on Corrections in Massachusetts and has been appointed to the State Board of Education.

Because his wife is a Middlebury graduate, Mr. Feeney agreed to come up from Boston to give a speech describing his own experiences in jail and his involvement in rehabilitation programs. About 80 people attended the lecture have gave in Dana Auditorium.

In his lifetime, Mr. Feeney has been incarcerated in all types of penal institutions. As a boy of eight years, he was sent to a reform school for several years. Having been convicted on charges of shoplifting, car theft, and bank robbery, Mr. Feeney was sent to state prison.

Because of his numerous escape attempts, he was finally sent to Alcatraz. Although some friends did manage to escape from this maximum-security prison, the only way to leave Alcatraz is to establish a perfect five year record, making a prisoner eligible for transfer to a less regimented institution. During the Kennedy Administration, Alcatraz was closed down because it was considered too severe punishment and a violation of the Bill of Rights.

After years in prison, Mr. Feeney finally decided to become a model prisoner and his sentence was eventually commuted. He "became rehabilitated not because of the system but in spite of it." With support from the Governor of Massachusetts, he and another ex-convict set up an on-the-job training program. A state mental hospital chose 20 convicts to work as regular employees.

Through this experience, the convicts realized that "there were people worse off than themselves." The men held daily breakdown sessions with community leaders, students, doctors, lawyers, and politicians. After three year, this "re-socialization" program included 100 prisoners. Mr. Feeney wanted to expand the program more quickly, but a conservative bureaucracy discouraged him. He finally decided to leave.

Mr. Feeney's recent experience as an executive in **Manpower** has shown that such programs can be very successful. Manpower tries to find jobs for ex-convicts, thus helping the ex-convict support himself and function in society. Despite the recession in the economy, Manpower placed 100 ex-convicts in jobs during a 10 week period. Mr. Feeney is also trying to set up job-training within the prisons and is encouraging corporations such as Westinghouse and General Electric to set up similar programs. Mr. Feeney said he believes that only through such concrete ways of giving hope to prisoners can the country prevent repeaters and prison uprisings.

...rape

continued from p. 3

keeping your cool, you can take a possible nightmare and turn it into a meaningless hassle."

"What men have to understand," several of the women echoes, "is that when you've been taught all you life to be ladylike, that men are the protectors, it is hard to stick your face right into the guy's jaw and let loose with a blood-curdling scream."

Wayne indicated that Karate (the best of the martial arts because it is available in this country and does not involved grabbing your opponent, somthing you don't want a 97 pound woman to try on a 200 pound man) could be used primarily to get in shape, while also instilling in a woman the confidence she would need in a confrontation.

Some other guidelines he proposed were:

Don't get into the one-on-one situation in the first place. If a guy starts giving you a hard time don't be afraid to stand right up to him and tell him gruffly to beat it. Usually a rapist won't want to bother with a sassy woman who tells him to get lost.

If a man does grab you, look him in the eye when you scream and try to push him away. Notice things about him. Is he tired because he is dope up or drunk?

If it comes down to do or die, don't kick, use your knees. Lit cigarettes, pocketbooks, and whistles will also help repel the attacker.

Confidence is the key thing in a situation where to panic is to be raped. Confidence is gained by many things. Knowing laws are being changed to take the rapists off the streets, knowing there are doctors like Johanna Shaw helping the victims, knowing the general rules to avoid dangerous situations, and knowing a little abut defending oneself.

An important part of the process of becoming confident, however, comes just from discussing rape. For every woman present last Saturday, the conference was a catalyst toward the end of becoming confident.

...malmstrom

continued from p. 2

mastery of sailing of any people in the world.

Indonesian peoples from southern Asia were riding an ocean current, that sweeps from the Philippine Islands across the Pacific to Central America, and began the settlement of Polynesia between 2 and 3,000 B.C. They also sailed west to settle the island of Madagascar about 1500 B.C.

In substantiating his migration theory, Malmstrom notes that kumara, the word for sweet potatoes, as well as totori, which is a type of chicken, are the same both in Indonesia and Central America. The carving of a high double-ended boat, found in the ball court at Izapa, is the same as boats used by the Polynesians, and both cultures used a musical instrument tuned to exactly the same harmonic interval, he added.

This year during winter term, Malmstrom was joined by Professor J. Rowland Illick (Geography) and 22 students on a tour of several Central American sites, discovering at Izapa another important link with these trans-Pacific peoples.

While checking the alignment of some carved snake and tortoise heads, the expedition found that when a compass was moved over the torotise head the needle swung right around and pointed to snout of the tortoise, indicating a magnetic field in the basalt carving. Supposedly these people were not familiar with magnetism, yet there is an indication they must have had some knowledge of it in order to perfectly line up the acis of polarity with the nose of the carving.

Recent research on the homing instincts of sea turtles reveals that they have been known to cross an ocean and zero in on a particular island, Malmstrom said. He reasons that these people witnessed the same feat and attributed this ability to magnetism.

Realizing that his theories on the Mesoamerican civilizations are contrary to those developed and accepted by archaeologists, he plans additional studies of the area for evidence which he feels will help to further substantiate his claims.

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continued from p. 4

result from any effort to grant flood relief to the Canadians. The U. S. government recently requested the IJC to delay any decision on lake regulation for two years. This two-year period was intended to be used for research on the environmental impact of the dam. However, it appears that as research proceeds, dam construction will begin.

Perhaps the greatest danger in lowering lake levels in the spring would be the ultimate destruction of the wetlands. These valuable wetlands occupy an area of 25,000-plus acres in Vermont and another 5,000 in New York. They are economic necessities. It has been estimated that an acre of wetland is worth over $1,000 in stat revenues. The Champlain wetland area is therefore worth close to $30 million to the states of Vermont and New York.

Wetlands are also biological necessities, providing food and shelter for fish, waterfowl, invertebrates, furbearers, and other wildlife. These wetlands are technically defined as swamps, shallow bays, or marshes "on which standing water, seasonal or permanent, has a depth of six feet or less and where the wet soil retains sufficient moisture to support aquatic or semi-aquatic life." (U.S. Section, IJC, Environmental Committee Report).

The wetlands are a unique and irreplaceable resource. The marshes are essential breeding grounds for the majority of lake species of fish and wildlife. A complex food chain exists and the marshes are sources of shelter for many organisms. Food and shelter are biological requirements responsible for species diversity. Perhaps no other environment can reveal the diversity of complex organism interaction more clearly than a marsh.

Marshes also act as emergency sponges in times of heavy runofff or rain. They alleviate floods with their ability to absorb and hold water. Wetlands are a natural resource which should not be disturbed. Lake level regulation would invariably alter the natural occurrences in marsh life, and ultimately destroy the complex ecosystem established there.

One might argue at this point that man should realize the value of wetlands. Why else would the marshes still exist? The reason our wetlands, especially those in Vermont, exist is because it is much too costly to build on them or convert them to something else. Vermont need only look to New York where a substantial percentage of wetlands were destroyed. At this point, the New York government finally made a massive effort to preserve its remaining wetlands.

Let us examine some ecological effects of regulation. The effect of reducing lake levels in the spring is most detrimental to the fish. A prime example of the destructive nature of artifical regulation can be seen in the case of the northern pike, **Esox lucius** L. The northern pike is generally regarded as the head predator and the most important game fish in the Lake. Most importantly, however, is the pike's dependence on fluctuating spring lake levels for breeding. In late March, the pike begin to congregate at the mouths of streams and wait for the ice to break up. They then travel upstream into the flooded marshes and lay their eggs. This happens in the second week of April, the peak flow period.

Even the least environmentally destructive plan of water regulation calls for a 1 to 2 feet lake level reduction. This would virtually destroy the 2 feet deep breeding grounds of the northern pike. Also, the young pike fry remain in the marshes for about a month where they rely on the food and shelter found there. After this incubation period, the pike leave the marshes to assume their predator role in the lake.

...letters

to feel "disillusioned." Dr. Robison's wise adjudication amidst all the "fury" can only have enhanced his reputation.

Middorganite

To the Editor:

Gee whiz—you've done it again—midunderstood me that is. Actually, it's not to be a single toilet but a central latrine and power plant. Prof. Winkler and Harvey Drinkwine have just returned from Sweden where they've studied the town that processes all sewage and garbage to generate electricity and steam; our system will be similar.

The by-product will be Middorganite, to be distributed to the Community gardens. I was planning to wait 'til my summer letter to announce this first in American colleges but, true to form, you blew the story open.

Erica Wonnacott

Small Swings

To the Editor:

In the **Campus** article "Ceilings on Economics" part of the quotations attributed to me read, "We can't be expected to add to or diminish the staff every time a swing in student interest takes place." By "swing" I meant of course **small** swings. A doubling of enrollments over a five year period has all the earmarks of a strong trend.

Conditions of highflation and depression both seem to have heightened student interest in trying to penetrate the mists, myths, and mysteries of mainstream economics.

John V. Craven
Professor of Economics

Enrollment Dilemma

To the Editor:

Could I clarify or emphasize a few points in Kim Reiland's responsible effort to describe the Economics Department's approach to its enrollment dilemma?

First, it should be clearly understood by all that the Department took **no** actions without first securing the endorsement of the appropriate administrative officers. The first discussions, held with Dean Turner, achieved agreement that section or course limits for the Fall term, 1974, were reasonable and represented the Department's willingness to carry more than a fair share of the burden. Prior to the Spring registration, and in recognition of an Old Chapel memo, discussions were again held with him and the same pattern of limitations was again approved. My calendar shows a reminder to talk with Dean O'Brien on the same subject prior to the upcoming registration. The **Campus** article has led to an earlier initiation of discourse through a written memo. I would argue that there were very deliberate efforts to make certain that communications were held and on a timely basis. Insofar as our understandings are concerned, there was never any lapse in communications, nor was there a problem of red tape.

Second, we would emphasize that the students and the Economics staff have **already** experienced nearly a **full** year of registration and teaching with the limits in effect. We believed that very few students would be adversely affected by the limits, and that has been our experience. And we have made the exceptions which obviously should be made for Seniors and special cases when they have been brought to our attention. We would also call attention to the fact that **no** section limits have been placed on **any** of the courses required for the major beyond the 150 and 155 levels. Even with the modest limits on a few courses, the average number of students per staff member has been nearly 100 in both Fall and Spring terms this year.

Finally, I would emphasize that the single motive behind our requests for the privilege of limiting was our conviction that we could not teach courses of Middlebury stature with such large registrations. We were neither trying to reduce our individual loads nor trying to emphasize a need for staff. We were trying to reduce the probability that **all** students in large registration courses would lose out through sections being larger than could be dealt with effectively. We do believe that our students **have** profited this year from the limits.

David K. Smith
Chairman (Economics)

A Sad Business

To the Editor:

Decisions about not renewing teachers' contracts or about offering or denying tenure are painful to make, but they must be made if the College is to assemble the strongest faculty that human judgement will allow. New teachers with fresh perspectives must continuously be added to the faculty. What we hope any responsible and fair-minded student would understand is that these judgments must be made comparatively. Not only competent teachers, but very good teachers, will not be kept because other teachers appear to be stronger or more promising. This is precisely what makes such decisions so difficult and sorrowful.

Les Lindeman, in his article, lists only women teachers in the English Department whose contracts were not renewed. Such journalistic technique is irresponsibly misleading. A much larger list of male teachers whose contracts were not renewed or were denied tenure could also be enumerated. Many of these men were devoted and excellent teachers, and presently they are flourishing elsewhere at outstanding schools. They were let go with sadness and a sense of loss, a condition that anger and disappointment cannot change.

We consider it fair and even helpful that our judgemnt be questioned and challenged. Honorable people do not always come to the same conclusions. We try to make the best professional judgements we can with the information that we have. But disagreement need not lead to charges of failed morality. We too care about Middlebury College as an institution that survives and ck improve on the basis of that justice. And thus we ask that our students reciprocate the trust that we place in them as we continue to honor their opinions and their desire to learn. The alternative is to have the Government decide who will decide who will teach at Middlebury College. In the cause of academic excellence, we think that we can do better.

Robert Pack
Robert W. Hill, Jr.

Direct Approach?

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate that Mr. Foss could not have come with his suggestions to the person who is at least partly responsible for setting policy in the music library. He might have found someone receptive to those suggestions. I do understand that it is difficult to confront people directly when one feels that what they are doing is objectionable and that sometimes the only way to accomplish an end is by making it a public issue.

I have found that the direct private approach works better than the indirect, public approach to solving problems. When you approach a person directly and coolly with a problem, that's often all you need. You might find that your opinions are welcome, even sought after. Thus are decision-makers created. If the direct approach doesn't work, then there is some reason for going to the public. If the public approach is made first, without any warning to the decision-maker, that decision-maker is necessarily put on the defensive, and his reactions might well be overdrawn. It certainly cannot give him warm feelings about the person making the suggestions!

To all of you who contemplate taking a stand on an issue, I say, try the direct approach first. Your results may be slower, but your effect will never be worse; it may in many cases be surprisingly better.

To the specific (and well-taken) complaints about policy in the Music Library:

First: Part of the complaint about smoking was obviously omitted in printing. I am sure it referred to the poor air circulation. I have called this to the attention of the people who take care of the air circulation system several times, and they have always told me that they have the system set to take in the minimum amount of fresh air from outside, in order the make the heating-cooling system as efficient as possible.

I will use this letter to make another plea for more fresh air. In the meantime, I will try to restrict smoking to part of the library, an imperfect solution presently being used in many airplanes and buses. Since I am one of the smokers, a "no-smoking" rule would make me unavailable to my public more of the time than I must now be. I will also ask that smokers try to be moderate and smoke elsewhere if possible.

Second: "Usually a loud conversation" is somewhat of an exaggeration. Since there is no separate work area, the staff must work in the library, and some conversation is necessary. Also reference and circulation cannot be separated from reading and listening areas as they could be in a larger place. Finally, I regard a library as a living place, not a tomb. People work better when they feel better, and I believe that the people who work for me should be allowed to be human. I heartily agree that disturbing volume is entirely unnecessary and that some topics of conversation are not appropriate in the library.

I shall attempt myself to keep the noise to a level I consider reasonable, and I shall remind my staff, too, to keep in mind the essential functions of the library and to suggest that noise not related to those functions be taken elsewhere.

Finally, regarding the haircut, I am without defense. It was done in an inappropriate place and at an inappropriate time. I shall not do it again. It did not interfere with handing out records. As to the waste of my time, I do not puch a time-clock. No one objects when I come at 8:00 am or go home at 10:00 or 11:00 pm, or when I take work home. There is more work to be done than I can ever do, and I make up the time I "waste." And there is more to work than "working." Part of my work is listening to suggestions. Come and see me, or write me a note, if something is bothering you.

Kitty Skrobela
Music Librarian

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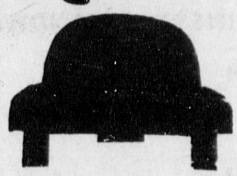

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Licentious Machines

To the Editor:

As a concerned member of the college community, I feel it my duty to bring the following to your attention. I have often deplored the lack of morals among my fellow-students. In order to correct this disgusting state of affairs, I advocate the removal of certain obscene stimulii from the campus. I am of course referring to the candy machines. It has been my observation that candy bars, not only by their suggestive shape alone, but also by their brand names, are conducive to the sort of repulsive, irresponsible and subversive behavior I despise.

I therefore propose that the following licentious products no longer be available on campus:

Slim Jim	Wrigley's Gum
Marathon Bar	No Jelly
Thick One	Mr. Goodbar
Milky Way	3 Musketeers
Cluster	6 Choices
Almond Joy	Bit-O'-Honey
Milk Duds	O Henry
Tootsie Roll	Nestles' Crunch
Charleston Chew	Spicy Beef Snack
Snickers	Good 'N' Plenty
Butterfinger	Lay's Potato Chips
Mounds	Power House
Beef Jerky	Hershey's Kisses
Cherry Pie	Jelly Rolls

Susan Votaw '78

Mr. Opera

To the Editor:

As the academic year comes to a close, award-giving is contemplated and then just as one says farewell, honors are presented to the deserving, the popular, and the conspicuous. It occurs to me that there is no award given to the student who has contributed the most to the cultural life of the college for the past four years. If such an award were to be given, my candidate would be Rob Polifka who has given four hours of his time weekly for the past four years to put on his Opera program on WRMC-FM.

When his precessor, Mr. Bill Fregosi left, many opera buffs thought that that was the end of the opera program, but Bob came to rescue and has been the model of fidelity. He has brought many hours of pleasure to those who know opera and has, I know, made a few converts. I don't doubt that many will back me up in issuing this honorary award to our "Mr. Opera." Those who don't, will have to make a good case for suggesting another candidate....and that they won't find so easy to do.

Robert Reiff, Professor (Art)

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By FRED EARLE

Environmental Leglislation Wins Out

Two bills of environmental significance were passed by the 1975 sesssion of the Vermont legislature: the Nuclear Power Bill, which requires legislative approval for new nuclear plant construction; and the Bottle Law, which strengthens the present bottle ban by outlawing throw-away soda and beer botttles altogether by January, 1977.

These bills passed despite persistent professional lobbying efforts to stop them, financed by the utilities and the large beverage companies. Citizens held several Town Meeting Day votes to convince legislators of the public nature of the nuclear power issue. However, much of the credit for these environmental victories goes undeniably to VPIRG and the students at its six member colleges in Vermont.

Don't Eat Beef (Unless it's Grass-Fed

Beef farmers in the Rocky Mountains seem to have a legitimate beef concerning "old ladies" who scold them for depriving starving people of grain. First of all, their land is not exactly arable although it is often officially listed this way. One could only reach the high rangeland in Montana with a combine one year out of three because of snowfall. Other land is too dry, rocky, gullied, or steep to grow wheat. In other words, millions of acres of western land is good for absolutely nothing except grazing.

The second point is the common assumption of Ms. Lappe and others, that cow-calf operations in the Rockies send beef to feedlots at 400 pounds (where they're fed grain to get them up to 1200 pounds.) This assumption is incorrect. Much of the beef is from culled cows and yearlings from ranches put into feedlots at 800 pounds.

While ranchers struggle to promote their product, amid cries of "Don't Eat Beef" and the impending ban on DES (the carcinogenic fattening agent, diethylsilbestrol), feedlots seem likewise headed for the red. The feedlots, however, stand rightly accused by the old ladies. Grain that should go to Bangladesh ends up in the feedlots of Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, and other states. Feedlots are also great sources of pollution, being defined as "non-point sources" and therefore not subject to all federal controls.

The waste of one cow is equal to that of ten people, and a good-sized feedlot generates far more fecal matter than a good-sized city. The manure is, in general, not efficiently recycled. In heavy rains, an effluent high in nitrates, phosphates, potassium, magnesium, and sodium washes into lakes and streams. Eutrophication is accelerated; bacteria of coliform, salmonella, and streptococci are spread; and dysentary, typhoid, and infectious hepatitis are transmitted. Feedlot pollution is responsible for cases, documented in the literature, of drinking water contamination in Illinois, fishkills in Indiana and Nebraska, and the closing of one contaminated Federal Recreation Area.

We will be better off without feedlots. Nonetheless, the battle cry should include a stipulation: "Don't Eat Beef Unless it's Grass-fed."

Self-Sufficiency in Food Production

The problem: food production technology is steaming ahead towards new records in ecological damage due to high-yield farming practices (pesticides, monoculture, erosion, etc.).

--the number of additives needed to ensure proper shelf-life, texture, color, taste, and smell grows every day (there are 1500 fake flavorings alone).

--energy consuption involved in shipping is enormous.

--the new processed foods are excessively high in fat, salt, and sugar.

--sales techniques (such as those for "nutritious" sugary cereals) defraud the consumer.

--nutritive value is often traded off for cosmetic appeal.

--and local farmers have lost their local markets.

The solution: to localize production.

Vermont now imports over 80% of its food products. The real cost (social cost) of this system is incremented by each broker, wholesaler, trucker, air-freighter, and retailer through which the food passes on the way from California or wherever, to Vermont. In energy cost: Natural gas is required to make chemical fertilizer, gas and oil to run irrigating and farming machinery, and petroleum by-products to make insecticides, herbicides, and preservatives.

But about 125 years ago, nearly 75% of Vermont's land was open to cultivation or pasturage. Crops were diversified and abundant. In 1850, Vermont produced wheat, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, garden vegetables, hay, hops, butter, cheese, honey, maple syrup, sugar beets, adn wool, enough to feed and clothe its 313,000 residents.

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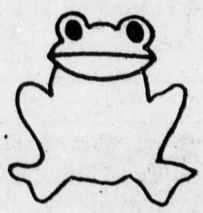

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The Vermont Book Shop

...robison

continued from p. 1

liberal education."

The Bowdoin **Orient**, the student newspaper, has called Robison a "superadministrator and power-broker." When asked if he considered himself an administrator or an educator, the president-elect said, "You shouldn't find it surprising that I don't want to choose one or the other." He added that he has worked as an "administrator in education." Robison is a tenured member of the Bowdoin faculty with the title of Senior Lecturer in Public Affairs.

A president must spend a "significant portion of his time in fund raising," Robison said. Asked if he was experienced in this area he said, "I've done a reasonable amount of fund raising within reasonable bounds." "I know the foundation world in New York pretty well," he added.

Students at Bowdoin who, in their own words, "know Robison and study the man," said on April 17 that, "If Middlebury doesn't grab him, they're crazy." They said Robison is very intelligent and is one of the most articulate people on the Bowdoin campus, but he is "more held in awe than admired."

"The Provost . . . does the right thing a lot," a Bowdoin student said. Robison "likes to sit back and take a look at something in a hard way" before reaching any important decision. Professor Munford echoed this view at the All-College meeting saying that Robison is an administrator who would "weigh all factors " before making a decision.

At Bowdoin, Robison's recommendations on tenure and reappointment carry much weight. Students called him the "hurdle in the tenure process," as well as "Bowdoin's hatchet man." They said he keeps aloof from faculty and students, and has "formal" relations with the Bowdoin professors.

The students said Robison is "big on affirmative action."

...storing

they were afraid it would go too far.

The Federalists then chose "to best the Anti-Federalists on their own chosen ground." Hamilton first argued that if the central government needed unlimited capabilities to provide for the national defense, it would also need unlimited power in areas such as taxation.

The Anti-Federalists countered. Storing added, that "it's always prudent to grant power cautiously."

The Federalists then said the old government's most important defects were "the internal deficiences of the state governments. The states are not good at what they claim, is their own responsibility." That is, preserving individual liberties.

The Federalists urged support for the government on the anti-federalists' own grounds. Storing stated. A big republic would protect individual liberties better than the states could.

To rebut the specific Anti-Federalist objections, the Federalists said that to secure obedience, "what really counts is good administration." In choosing representatives, one wants "refinement, not reflection." And, instead of molding the people, which never works, the regime must be ordered to let people do what they want, so their selfishness will prove benign.

The Federalist Problem

"The Federalist solution, as powerful as it is, has a problem," Professor Storing said. Thus the Anti-Federalists' views are additionally important.

The Federalist problem is that, to survive, it does need publicly spirited people posessing something like "republican virture." Madison, Storing noted, rests on the principle that the people will pick "wise and virturuous" people as their leaders.

Storing concluded, though, that the Anti-Federalists lost the argument over the Constitution because they were "trying to reconcile contradictions."

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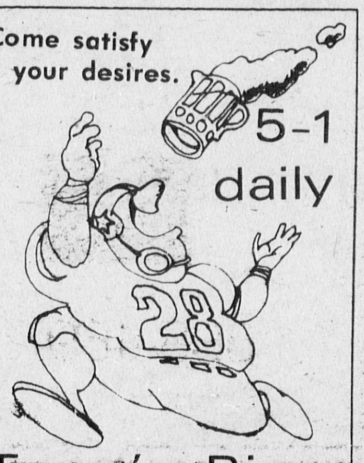

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mermaids in louvre

By MITCHELL USCHER

Busby Berkeley may have had a larger chorus line, or Esther Williams a bigger budget, but neither could surpass the underwater grace displayed by Middlebury's Annual Swim Show, 20,000 Leagues Under the Louvre. The program was a combination water ballet and slide show. Its unifying theme was art history.

The audience sat in the upper balcony of Brown Pool. The show opened with slides of art masterpieces projected onto the far wall. The program was divided into individual ballets, and each dealt with a different perspective of the art motif. These interpretive water dances translated the paintings on the wall into interesting aquatics.

The aspects of art interpreted included lanscapes, modern art, Oriental art, and Parisian art. There was a narration explaining the art involved with each number. These numbers were natagraphed by members of the synchronized swim club and their advisor, Gretchen Adsit.

The lovely mermaids swam in unison throughout the numbers; their movements synchronized with the music. Legs extended in all directions, they were the seabound counterparts to the June Taylor dancers on the old Jackie Gleason Show. And they made it look extremely easy. For those of us who can't swim two lengths of the pool without an emergency dose of oxygen, these swimmers were envied for their stamina as well as their dexterity.

All the women were graceful and fine swimmers, creating lovely designs with the interpretive archings of their bodies. Special mention must be made of the crowd-pleasing performance by Michelangelo, Picasso and other famous artists, who made guest appearances in shower caps and bathing trunks. They proved they were better artists than swimmers.

There were a few drawbacks to the program. It was very warm in the balcony—the audience was almost as drenched as the participants. Perhaps towels should have been handed out with the programs. Another suggestion is that the ballets themselves should have more to do with their respective themes. This was especially evident in the "Knights of the Court" number. Even though the costumes were evocative of the era, the narration spoke of slaying dragons and saving maidens—none of which remotely appeared. Maybe this could be remedied by a larger variety of shapes and designs formed by the swimmers.

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Schools	Libraay Hours	Is There a 24 Hour Study Facility?	Automatic Shut Off Faucets in Dorms?	Meal Plan	Meal Hours	B	L	D	Continental Breakfast?	Soft Drinks with Meals?	Meal Plan Rebate	Student Opinion of Food
Bates College Lewiston, Maine	M-F 8:30-Mid Sat 8:30 am-5:30 pm Sun 12N-Mid	YES	YES	21 meals per week on semester basis.	M-F Sat Sun	7-8 8-9 —	11:15-1:15 11:30-12:30 10:30-12	4:45-6:15 4:45-6:15 4:45-6:15	YES	YES	All on plan	Lacks variety, but generally good. Unlimited servings.
Carleton College Northfield, Minnesota	M-F 8am-Mid Sat 8 am-9:30 pm Sun 1 pm-Mid	YES	NO	21 meals a week, run by Saga	M-F Sat Sun	7-9:30 7-9:30 8-9	11:30-1:30 11:30-1:30 11:30-1:30	4:30-6:30 5:00-6:00 4:30-6:30	NO	YES	Full rebate	Terrible—poor preparation and lacking in nutrition.
Colby College Waterville, Maine	M-F 8 am-10 pm Sat 8 am-6 pm Sun 12N-10 pm	YES	In some older dorms	21 meals a week run by Seilers, Inc.	M-F Sat Sun	7:30-9:00 8:30-9:30 9:30-10:30	11:30-1:30 11:30-1:00 10:30-1:30	4:45-6:00 5:00-6:00 5:00-6:00	NO	YES	40% of board	Poor hours and about half of the students dissatisfied with food quality.
Hamilton College Clinton, New York	M-F 8:30 am-Mid Sat 8:30 am-5:00 pm Sun 12N-Mid	YES	NO	2 plans, 21 meals and 10 meals for $100 less. Service Systems, Inc.	M-F Sat Sun	7:30-9:00 10:00-1:00 10:00-1:00	11:30-1:00 11:30-1:00 11:30-1:00	5:30-6:45 5:30-6:45 5:30-6:45	YES	YES	Full Rebate	Unimaginative and horrible.
Kenyon College Gambian, Ohio	M-F 8:00 am-11:00 pm Sat 8:00 am-5:00 pm Sun 2:30 pm-10 pm	NO	NO	21 meals/week run by outside food caterer	M-F Sat Sun	7:30-9:00 8:00-10:00 9:30-10:30	11:00-1:15 11:30-1:00 10:30-1:00	4:45-6:45 5:00-6:30 5:00-6:30	YES	YES	All on plan	7 on a scale of 10
Mt. Holyoke College So. Hadley, Mass.	M-F 8:30 am-Mid Sa 8:30 am-Mid Sun 9:30 am-Mid	NO	NO	3 meals/day and evening snack. Attempting college-run food service.	M-F Sat Sun	7:30-8:30 7:30-8:30 8:30-9:30	11:30-1:00 11:30-1:00 1:00*	6:00 5:30-6:30 5:30-6:30	YES	YES	All on plan	Satisfied on the whole.
Oberlin College Oberlin, Ohio	M-F 8:00 am-11:00 pm Sat 8:00 am-11:00 pm Sun 12 N-11:00 pm	NO	NO	One meal plan. 21 meals/wk. Run by outside caterers	M-F Sat Sun	7-9 7-9 9-12:30	11:30-12:30 11:30-12:30	5:15-6:30 5:15-6:30 5:15-6:30	YES	YES	All but	Poor preparation and much waste.
Reed College Portland, Ore.	M-F 8:00 am-2:30 am Sat 10:00 am-Mid Sun 10:00 am-2:00 am	YES	NO	14 or 20 meal/week College operated.	M-F Sat Sun	8:00-9:30 9-10 9-10	11:30-1:00 12-1 1-2	5-6:15 5-6 —	NO	YES	Full rebate	Fair to poor.
Smith College Northampton, Mass.	M-F 8 am-Mid Sat 8 am-Mid Sun 10 am-Mid	NO	NO	21 meals/wk. Each residence has own dining facility	M-F Sat Sun	7:30-8:15 8-8:45 8:30-9:15	12:30-1:30 1-1:45 1-1:45	6-6:45 5:45-6:30 5:45-6:30	YES	NO		Good
St. Lawrence Univ. Canton, New York	M-F 8 am-11:30 pm Sat 8 am-11:30 pm Sun 8 am-11:30 pm	NO	NO	21 meals/wk. College operated	M-F Sat Sun	8-9:30 8-9 8-9	11-1:30 11-1:30 10-1:30	4:30-6:30 4:30-6:30 4:30-6:30	NO	YES	Full rebate	Excellent.
Trinity College Hartford, Conn.	M-F 8 am-Mid Sat 8:30 am-Mid Sun 1 pm-Mid	YES	NO	19 meals/wk. 5 day plan for $45 less/semester. Saga food services	M-F Sat Sun	7:30-9 — —	11:30-1:15 11-12:30 11-12:30	4:45-6:45 5-6:45 5-6:45	NO	YES	Full rebate	Satisfactory, but by no means good. Zoo- like dining halls.
Vassar College Poughkeepsie, New York	M-F 8:30 am-Mid Sat 9 am-10 pm Sun 10 am-Mid	NO	NO	21 meals/wk.	M-F Sat Sun	7-10 7-10 7-10	11-2:30 11-2:30 11-2:30	5-8 5-8 5-8	NO	YES	Rebate $1.70/day	Good compared to other colleges. Excellent selection.
Wellesley College Wellesley, Mass.	M-F 8:30 am-Mid Sat 8:30 am-9 pm Sun 10 am-Mid	NO	NO	21 meals/wk. College operated	M-F Sat Sun	7:30-9 7:30-9 8:30-10	11:30-1:30 11:30-1 12-1:30	5-6:30 5-6:30 5-6:30	YES	NO		Passable but not good.
Williams College Williamstown, Mass.	M-F 8 am-11 pm Sat 8 am-11 pm Sun 12 N-11 pm	YES	NO	20 meal/wk. (no Sunday breakfast)	M-F Sat Sun	7-8:30 7-8:30 —	11:30-1 11:30-1 11:30-12:30	5:30-6:30 5:30-6:30 5:30-6:30	YES	NO	Full rebate	Tolerable but poorer than previous years
Middlebury College Middlebury, Vt.	M-F 8-11:45 Sat 8-10:45 Sun 1-11:45	NO	YES	one meal plan, 21 meals/wk. College operated	M-F Sat Sun	7-8:30 7-8:30 8-8:30	11-1 11-1 11-1	5-7 5-7 5-6:30	NO	NO	Partial	Food is satisfactory. Crowded dining halls, lack of certain special food items.